The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1874—TWELVE PAGES. NUMBER 217.

WATCHES.

CORNELL WATCH CO.,
OF CHICAGO, MANUFACTURERS OF
STEM & KEY-WINDING
WATCHES,
These grades of which have their unequalled Stem-Winding and Setting Attachment, Cabinet at $125, $150, and $160 each, with the Co.'s guarantee of accurate performance and perfection of each Watch. Illustrated pamphlets furnished upon application for the sale of our goods. THE CO. DO NOT SELL TO JOBBERS.
PAUL CORNELL, President.
T. O. WILLIAMS, V. Pres't and Manager.
Address CORNELL WATCH CO., Grand Crossing, cor. Pennsylvania and Crossover-sts., Chicago, Ill.

KID GLOVES.
MANDEL BROTHERS
Will offer, THIS DAY, 500 dozen of the celebrated Paris
Genuine Jouvin's
KID GLOVES!
KID GLOVES!
KID GLOVES!
In Black and Colored, including all the New Shades,
AT $1.05.
Sold by leading houses at $1.50. These Gloves acquire favorably with the best known makes, are perfect, and warranted to give satisfaction.
State and Harrison-sts.,
Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Notice!
That G. S. RICHARDSON & CO. are offering a large and choice assortment of Boots and Shoes to all dealers, city and country, at lowest prices. Call on them at 128 & 130 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE
LEASE FOR SALE.
Intending in the future to confine our business in Chicago exclusively to the sale of Tinted and White Book and News Papers, and a general office business, we offer for sale the lease of our present Store, No. 109 Madison-st. The rent is very low for so desirable a location. Lease has two years to run. Apply at once.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO.

Saloon Men, Attention!
The Bar, Counter, Ice Box, and Fixtures at the METROPOLITAN HOTEL, costing $1,600, first-class in every respect, for sale at an IMMENSE SACRIFICE, IN BANKRUPTCY. Apply at Room 18, 152 LaSalle-st.
BRADFORD HANCOCK, Assignee.

Note, Draft, & Receipt Books,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 and 120 Monroe-st.

LUMBER.
In consequence of change of yard, we will sell our entire stock of Lumber cheap. Inquire at MARSH & MANNING'S, JENKINS' MARSH, Ladin and Twenty-second-sts.

Pure Maple Sugar and Syrup,
The genuine article, guaranteed ALL MAPLE, and NO ADULTERATION. For sale by
HAGGIS & SPIES,
152 and 154 South Water-st.

TO RENT.
TO RENT.
STORE AND BASEMENT, 148 Fifth-av. Second door north of Madison-st. Rent low to a desirable tenant. THOMAS BASSETT, 144 Madison-st.

FOR RENT.
The elegant new brick building, with basement, 22x75 feet, No. 36 and 38 Dearborn-st. Fine premises, having light and access on three sides, with large steam boiler, and containing a steam engine and shafting, are well adapted for manufacturing purposes. They can be rented for a term of years at a moderate rent.
JOB SALE—A good second-story counter with drawers complete. Apply to ARCHER, REYNOLDS & DeLAND Block, and W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 46 East Washington-st.

DOCK TO RENT.
Brick Stable, southwest corner of Monroe and Market-sts. Apply to GEO. P. HARDING,
151 Monroe-st., Room 14.

TO RENT.
The three upper floors of a well-lighted building, 40 ft. in rear of Methodist Church Block, suitable for light manufacturing. Inquire of J. P. BASSETT & CO., 113 Clark-st.

DOCK TO RENT
At Bridgeport, formerly occupied by Great Eastern Railroad. Inquire of Supt. Agent, 355 Canal-st., or Treasurer, 120 Lake-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.
W. C. WATTS & CO.,
21 Brown's Building, Liverpool,
Solicit consignments of Provisions, Produce, &c., and execute orders for the purchase and sale of same for future delivery on commission. Advances made on consignments, and all information cheerfully furnished by our friends, Messrs. Fox & Fisk, No. 2 William-st., New York.

EAGLE WORKS MANF'G CO.,
Will furnish Engines, Boilers, Mining Machinery, and all kinds of goods in the machinery line. Send for descriptive circular. Office, 42 South Canal-st., Chicago.
P. W. GATES, President.

E. GARRITY
Will give a GRAND OPENING on SATURDAY EVENING, March 28, at No. 107 West Madison-st., with a choice lot of Lambs' wool Shirts, Drawers, and Gloves, which he will be happy to accept this evening.

DENTAL CARD.
DR. W. H. SHERWOOD'S Dental Rooms are removed to the Northwest corner of State and Madison-sts., Opposite Sherman House. The finest artificial teeth made. Have Visited Air, and can insert teeth without pain.

CARRIAGES.
BREWSTER & CO.
OF BROOME-ST.,
NEW YORK,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
Have removed the Manufacturing Branch of their business to their New Factory,
BROADWAY AND FORTY-SEVENTH-ST.,
The largest and most complete establishment of its kind in the country; their down-town warerooms remaining as before, at
Fifth-av. and Fourteenth-st.

With largely increased facilities to insure thoroughness and promptness, and with a determination to maintain the reputation of their productions, they invite a continuance of the public favor which has given them a constantly increasing business during their eighteen years' occupancy of the old Broome-st. establishment.
In addition to the larger vehicles in great variety, we continue to make a specialty of the
"Brewster Wagon,"
The recognized Standard for quality in all weights, for pleasure driving or speeding.

NOTICE.
☞ In order to preserve our identity with the old locality, we shall continue to sign as at foot, that we may not be confounded with a joint stock company, trading in carriages, under a name very similar to our own.
BREWSTER & CO. of BROOME-ST.

RIBBONS, TIES, &c.
RIBBONS,
TIES, FANS, &c.
FIELD,
LEITER & CO.
State & Washington-sts.,
Will open, on Saturday, March 28, new importations in Gros Grain and Taffeta Ribbons, Plain and Brocaded Sash Ribbons, Plain and Embroidered Silk and Real China Crepe Ties (a specialty in white), and a fine selection of LATEST NOVELTIES in Black and White Decorated Fans, Ivory and Gold Handles, extremely fashionable, and far below last season's prices.
STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
SHIRTS,
Collars,
CUFFS,
AT
WILSON BROS.,
67 & 69 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO,
And Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

SHIRTS!
ORDER THEM FROM
HARRIS & COBB,
171 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

FINANCIAL.
DIME
SAVINGS BANK,
Chartered by the State of Illinois.
Exclusively a Savings Bank.
105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.
Six per cent compound interest on deposits. Passbooks free. Money also invested for others on bond and mortgage in small sums at 10 per cent interest; no charge to lender for abstract or legal examination of title.
WM. KELLEY REED, President.
WM. KELLEY REED, Cashier.
NOTE—During the recent panic, this Bank has paid all deposits on demand, without notice.

Preston, Kean & Co.,
BANKERS,
100 Washington-st.
BANK OF DISCOUNT & DEPOSIT.
Investment Securities.
STERLING BILLS direct on London, and GOLD BILLS on New York at NEW YORK RATES.

WROUGHT IRON PIPE.
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE,
Steam Warming Apparatus,
MANUFACTURED BY
CRANE BROS.
MANUFACTURING CO.
No. 10 North Jefferson-st.

EDUCATIONAL.
Racine College.
The Spring and Summer Session of Racine College will open THURSDAY, April 2.
For admission apply to the Rev. James DeKoven, D. D., Racine College, Racine, Wis.
Registers can be procured at the Merchants' National Bank, or at Mitchell & Holloway's, No. 2 Clark-st.

THE MT. VERNON MILITARY ACADEMY,
Of Morgan Park, will open its first spring session for day and boarding pupils on the 15th of April. Personal intercourse with the Principal, and special circular containing full particulars of terms, can be obtained at 40 Portland Block. Circulars will also be found at the leading book and music stores. Parties preferring to see the Principal at their residences are requested to send their address to 44 for that purpose.

LIFE INSURANCE.
LIFE ASSOCIATION
OF AMERICA.
The Most Successful Life Insurance Corporation of the same age in the World!
THE ONLY Life Company issuing policies on the ADVANCE DIVIDEND plan, 35 per cent additional Insurance being guaranteed from its start on all Life and Endowment Policies.
Low Rates for Life Insurance.
The best form of policy ever issued for Business Men is the new
TEN-YEAR TERM POLICY.
Of the Life Association, on which the average premium rate is
OVER 40 PER CENT LESS
Than the Premiums on "Ordinary Life Policies."
THE RATE FOR $1,000.
At age 25, is only.....$11.50
At age 35, is only.....14.70
At age 45, is only.....21.10
This great reduction in advance for the first ten years is larger than any "Dividends" of any Company in the world; and the difference retained by the holders of the Ten-Year Term Policies is nearly Life Policies. The amount of Cash Surrender Values given for "Ordinary Life Policies" by any of the best Life Companies.
The Association has, during the last eight months, issued a very large amount of insurance under the above plans, and many of the MOST PROMINENT MERCHANTS AND BANKERS IN NEW YORK City, and a personal examination of its merits is urged upon any man who is willing to incur any outlay whatever for Life Insurance.
Liberal arrangements will be made with efficient and reliable men to act as Special Agents in the City of Chicago and to supervise the Association in every town in the northern half of the State of Illinois. Address or apply to either
C. B. KIRTLAND, Manager, or
W. F. MORING, Gen'l Agent.
Office, cor. Adams and LaSalle-sts., Chicago.

LADIES' JACKETS, &c.
FIELD, LEITER & CO. have just received, and will open THIS MORNING, late Paris and Berlin Novelties in Ladies' Cloth & Cashmere Jackets, Mantillas, Talmas, etc., etc. Especial attention is directed to our assortment of the new and beautiful KAM GARN JACKETS, just the thing for Spring and Early Summer wear. Ladies will find a great variety of Styles and Prices in this very useful Garment, at FIELD, LEITER & CO.'S, State and Washington-sts.

RIBBONS.
SASH RIBBONS.
MANNHEIMER BROS.,
224 & 226 West Madison-st.,
Will open, TO-DAY, at the following LOW PRICES:
45 Pcs. 6-inch Plain Sash Ribbons, 49 cts. per yard.
25 Pcs. 7-inch Plain Sash Ribbons, 59 cts. per yard.
25 Pcs. 5-inch Gros Grain, Satin Striped, 75 cts. per yard.
25 Pcs. 7-inch Moire Antiques, Satin Striped, 75 cts. per yard.
25 Pcs. 7-inch Gros Grain, Brocaded, $1.00 per yard.
25 Pcs. 9-inch Plain and Brocaded, 90 cts. per yard.
40 Pcs. 7-inch Plain Gr'dine, in all colors, 79 cts. per yard.
200 Gros Grain Sashes, Brocaded Ends, $1.25.
200 Gros Grain Sashes, Brocaded Ends, in colors, $1.50.
200 Pcs. Black Gros Grain Sash Ribbons, at 50, 60, and 75 cts.
Novelties in Neck Ruches, Silk Scarfs, Ties, Silk Hdkfs., Silk and Lace Vestings, etc., etc.,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

HATS.
50
DOZEN ON THE STREET!
The Most Genteel Dress Hat Ever Produced.
YOUMANS,
From 544 Broadway Establishment, New York.
Beware of base imitations offered by unprincipled dealers.
ERBY & BARNES,
Sole Chicago Agents, 101 Madison-st.

HATS
BREWSTER'S,
NORTHWEST CORNER
CLARK AND MADISON-STS.
"DUNLAP."
We now have "sizes" of the Hat of this justly-celebrated New York (Fifth-av.) manufacturer, and can supply waiting customers.

TOILETINE.
TOILETINE.
There are a few ladies who do not countenance the use of cosmetics to improve the complexion. They are few, however, usually dis-posing, and seldom marry. To those we say, Good-bye. To all others we say, TOILETINE should be on their toilet-table. Sample-box for two stamps. DE LA SANTA, Agent, 144 Madison-st.

HOTEL.
WESTMINSTER HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
Corner Irving-place and Sixteenth-st.,
NEW YORK.
Only one block from Union Square, the most central yet quiet location in the city, in the immediate vicinity of the principal places of amusement and leading retail stores. Has been enlarged and improved the past season by the addition of fifty rooms and baths.
CHAS. S. PERRIN, Proprietor.

BEECHER-TILTON.

The Advisory Council Still Maturing a Decision.

An Informal Vote Taken on the First Four Interrogatories.

Tilton's Leave-Taking of Plymouth Church Declared Irregular.

The Question of Withdrawing Fellowship to Be Decided.

Diversity of Opinion on This Point in the Council.

Extraordinary Statement Made by Mr. Tilton.

He Asserts that He "Never Slandered Any Man."

This Form of Expression Objected to as Ambiguous.

Mr. Beecher's Remarks on the Council in His Prayer-Meeting.

Interviews with Dr. Post, of St. Louis, and Dr. Gulliver.

IN SECRET SESSION.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE BUSINESS GROWS INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The Congregational Council continued in extentive session to-day, assembling at 9 a. m. and again at 3 p. m. and 9 p. m. There was a full attendance of the delegates at the several meetings, and there was a strong desire among them to dispose of the business before them and adjourn in season to reach their homes before Sunday. As the day advanced, however, it became apparent that no result could be reached until very late at night, if before the end of the week.

Early in the day the Nominating Committee reported a permanent committee of seven, five ministers and two laymen, to put the opinions of the Council into proper form regarding the questions before them. The questions were very generally discussed, the length of speeches being limited and the expressions free. Some of the addresses are said by the delegates to have been very eloquent. The entire debate was conducted with perfect good feeling, although the opinions expressed were widely divergent. Though final action upon any of the questions was not taken,

AN INFORMAL HAND-RAISING VOTE

was taken in to-day's sessions upon the first four questions, in the case of each of which a very decisive "No" was given. This, of course, indicated the feeling of the Council in regard to church discipline, and the particular case which occurred in Plymouth Church. It is virtually a decision that it is not in accordance with Congregational usage to allow a member of any church to terminate his membership by absenting himself from church services and communion; that it is not in accordance with Congregational usage for a church to withhold inquiry respecting charges of grossly unchristian character made against a member; that the rule of Christ in the 18th chapter of Matthew has not been maintained, when a member who is charged with having circulated slanders derogatory to the Christian integrity of his pastor is publicly released by the church without censure; and, finally, that the action of Plymouth Church in the case of discipline issued by it Oct. 31, 1873, was not in accordance with the order and usage of Congregationalism. It is thought to be hardly probable that the final vote upon these questions will differ materially from expression already given. The remaining questions which concern fellowship, and in the decision of which Plymouth Church as well as the others is especially interested, require greater deliberations. It is the answer which the Council may give to these questions upon which the real significance of the Council hinges, and makes it so generally interesting. "Shall fellowship be withdrawn from Plymouth Church?" is the question which the outside world wants to hear answered.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The Committee of the Council appointed to draw up in proper form the opinion of the Council on the action of Plymouth Church in matters of Church discipline was to have reported at the 2 p. m. session. The delegates were not all assembled, and the service did not open until 10 p. m., but even then the Committee was not ready to report. It could not agree, and was so far from its object as when first appointed. The Committee is about equally composed of warm personal friends of Mr. Beecher, and those who are decidedly opposed to the action of his church, and some very conservative gentlemen; and therefore there will be great difficulty and probably much time spent in reaching a decision.

No business was transacted at the evening session, and it was adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, March 27.—The evening session of the Council was short. The members assembled in the private lecture-room of the church at about 9 o'clock, but did not retire into secret session until about 10, owing to the fact that the Committee appointed at the morning session to draft a resolution embodying advice to the Council of both churches, was unable to agree. This Committee is composed of five clergy and three laymen, the names of some of whom only could be ascertained, viz.: Messrs. Quint, Post, Smythe, and Hammond. Shortly before 11 o'clock the Committee were sent for, and stated that they had not yet agreed. The Council then adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Immediately on the adjournment of the Council, the Committee retired again to complete their resolutions, and did not separate until a late hour. The members of the Committee were very reticent, and would not say whether or not they had agreed on the matter they had under consideration.

THE EXPENSES OF THE COUNCIL,

which will fall upon the two churches calling it, will be from $3,000 to $4,000. It has been very frequent in Congregational Councils, for the delegates to defray their own traveling expenses, but the Church of the Pilgrims and Clinton Avenue Church put no such burden on those called to advise them. Ample provisions have been made for refunding the money paid out by the delegates.

TILTON'S STATEMENT.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
A LETTER FROM TILTON.

NEW YORK, March 27.—After the assembling of the Council at the morning session, the Moderator announced he had received a letter from Tilton, referring to and giving a partial explanation of the difficulty between himself and Beecher and Plymouth Church. It was referred to a committee to report whether or not it was of a nature to warrant its being laid before the Council. The Committee read the letter, and debated the matter privately, and finally decided it was

NOT OF A CHARACTER THAT WARRANTED RECEPTION.

Copies had been carefully sent to all the evening papers by Tilton, and found recognition there. It was generally discussed by those waiting for the Council decision, and subsequently by the delegates after adjournment. It seemed to be the private opinion among the delegates that the Committee acted wisely in rejecting the communication, for the reason that it would open up a subject with which the Council had nothing to do, and which decent men could hardly touch. It could have no other than this mischievous effect. Several of those who discussed the letter thought that it was

NOT SUFFICIENTLY EXPLICIT.

Tilton declares that he had not slandered or spoken falsely of Beecher. He did not say that he had never made statements reflecting on Beecher, but rather that he was ready to make good any statements which he might have made concerning him. Beecher's friends say Tilton has broken the compact, made some months ago, to preserve silence, and thus reopens anew the questions which for a time discarded the peace of Plymouth Church.

An eminent divine, resident in Brooklyn, remarked that Tilton could not have glorified himself to the same extent in a shorter letter.

The fact that Tilton was accompanied to the church, when he delivered the letter, by

FRANK MOULTON,

of the firm of Woodruff & Robinson, whose frauds on the revenue are said to have been lately whitewashed by Jayne, and the man who was reported to hold a confession by Mr. Beecher of the charges made against him (which Tilton is said to have referred to and confirmed in a manuscript statement circulated here months ago), created unfavorable comment. The charges against Moulton of complicity in the Woodruff & Robinson frauds, on account of which was published in THE TRIBUNE of Oct. 28, 1870, have rendered his acts and statements about the Beecher-Tilton matter very untrustworthy.

NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

The Brooklyn *Union*, of which Tilton was editor when the scandal about Beecher was first circulated, has an extraordinary editorial leader, with the following caption: "Tilton's Apparition at Several Stages of an Extraordinary Case, of Which the Congregational Church is the Latest Phase."

Mr. Theodore Tilton has come in like an apparition, adding complications to an already perplexing situation. He so appeared after an absence of four years at the famous Plymouth Church meeting on the 31st of October last. He so appeared before the Council this morning by a letter forwarded to the Moderator. The public was quite willing to forget Mr. Tilton, and all he had to do with the case; he has remained in retirement, but when Mr. Tilton voluntarily comes to the front again, the public is quite unanimous in the conviction that, so far at least as his 3d, obtrusive, the time for nonsense and mystery is past, and that for the plainest speech arrived. For present purposes, Mr. Tilton's long letter may be reduced to a brief paragraph. What he says concerning his personal relations with Mr. Beecher is so evasive and so susceptible of such contradictory constructions that it becomes necessary to ask Mr. Tilton a few questions. He says that he has not ever uttered a slander against any human being. This is general and evasive. It may be true that Tilton did not tell all he has said about Mr. Beecher is true. Let us, therefore,

GET MR TILTON DOWN

from rhetorical sentiment to the hard-pan of fact. In the year 1870, Mr. Woodruff, once a warm friend of Mr. Tilton, and a subject of his published praise, published in Sec Weekly a gross story about Mr. Beecher. She named Mr. Tilton, among others, as authority for her statements. Mr. Tilton has never publicly contradicted her. Is Mr. Tilton ready to say the story is false? The only thing he has said on the subject he said in a letter published months after the disgusting story had became familiar as a household word throughout the land. What he said was to the effect that he could not tell the truth for fear of "piercing" somebody's "heart as with a thunderbolt."

THE FIRST QUESTION FOR MR. TILTON

now to answer is: Did Mr. Tilton tell Mrs. Woodhull, or anybody else, what she said in her publication of [illegible] did you not tell, or did you say, before her or anybody else, what she then and there alleged that you did tell? This question, if it never yet been answered categorically. By failing to answer it, and by answering instead the general proposition that you "have never slandered Mr. Beecher," do you mean to be understood as affirming that what you have told Mrs. Woodhull, or any like slanderer, about to Mr. Beecher, is true. If these questions had been frankly answered eighteen months ago, the Council would never have met.

MR. TILTON'S DISINGENUOUSNESS

appears in his pretended gratification of the charge of slander by citing Mr. Beecher's card of June 2, 1873, relieving Mr. Tilton from the imputation of the authorship of certain documents. Mr. Tilton knows that the matter referred to was not published by Mrs. Woodhull, but that contained in an appendix to the celebrated "covenant," the recirculation of which neither a local paper had charged upon Mr. Bowen. It is high time that Mr. Tilton should define with precision what he stated above—not to the Council, which of course can have no communication with him, but to the public. The public was, for many reasons, disposed to extend to Mr. Tilton every chance of honor so long as he himself respected that delicacy; but his present outpourings removes the reason for such consideration. The public loses its patience slowly, but it has quite lost it with Mr. Tilton.

[To the Associated Press.]

TEXT OF MR. TILTON'S LETTER.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The Congregational Council, which was in secret session to-day till 1 o'clock, and then took a recess, received a letter from Theodore Tilton, asking that he be accorded the courtesy of contributing to the official records a correct statement of his own position, because his position has been misrepresented in their body to his grievous injury. He says:

First—In 1860 I became a member of Plymouth Church. In 1869 I requested, by correspondence, that church. In 1873 my name, which still lingered on the roll was officially erased. My retirement from this church was executed by me in strict conformity with the rule of the church, and the validity of my act has since been signally and repeatedly ratified by the unanimous vote of the church, affirming and reaffirming the principle on which that act was based. That principle is this: It is the right of a freeman to sever his connection with a church by his free will, and I shall never become a churchman in any church in which this is not the rule.

Second—Four years after I had thus terminated my connection with Plymouth Church, I was charged by a member of that body with having circulated and promoted scandals derogatory to the Christian integrity of the pastor, and injurious to the reputation of the church. A widespread impression overshadowed good men's minds that whatever other points were in doubt, there could be no doubt that I had slandered the pastor of Plymouth Church. I hereby declare that I had not then, NOR HAVE I since, nor at any time in all my life, ever uttered a slander against any human being.

BEECHER ON THE COUNCIL.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
AT THE FRIDAY EVENING MEETING.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Seldom, if ever before, has the lecture-room of the Plymouth Church held so large or so mixed an assemblage as gathered there this evening to listen to Mr. Beecher's customary Friday night's talk.

A MIXED CROWD

it certainly was, showing as many hues of complexion as the chameleon. In addition to the unusually large attendance of regular communicants in the church, there were many sympathizers with the Storrs-Buddington party present, who came from a desire to hear Mr. Beecher's opinion of the Council, or possibly in hopes of seeing him, in view of the learned assembly that sits in judgment on the action of the people under his leadership recede from the bold position he has assumed, and, besides all these, there was noticeable in the crowd by no means a sparse sprinkling of that morbid-minded class of people that clusters around a powerful man or body of men when it seems probable, or even possible, that his or their influence is about to wane, if not to be forever overthrown. No difference was observable in Mr. Beecher's manner. He was calm and dignified. After the customary devotional exercises, Mr. Beecher began:

THE ADDRESS OF THE EVENING.

His remarks were a clear and forcible exposition of Christian duty, and were intended to impress his hearers with the necessity of forbearance with and love in one another; and he exhorted all to take as their model the Lord Jesus Christ. Throughout the whole address there appeared to be a thread of indirect allusion to the Council, but there was no specific reference to it.

PROF. RAYMOND,

a prominent member of the church, and one who always takes a leading part in its discussions, spoke at some length. He said he felt very much like a man one of whose legs was in a balloon and the other tied to the earth. His pastor lifted him spiritually by his address, but some invisible force seemed to keep them both down. His pastor was held down by the Council then in session. A great opportunity seemed to present itself to show the world what sort of religion they had believed in and been practicing in Plymouth Church for the past few days. He had at one moment felt like shaking some one (laughter and applause); and the next like going on his knees and asking God for more humility and calmness. Then hearts had been made to ache by the course of events. In a few days they were likely to be brought face to face with their brethren of the Church, and after all this had passed away, how were they to live with their brethren? He concluded with an earnest appeal for more humility and charity. This address created a deep sensation in the audience.

MR. BEECHER AGAIN

stepped forward. He said that the line of thought of the last speaker was nearly parallel with his own, as expressed in his recent remarks, only Prof. Raymond's was a special application. He called upon all to witness that it was the first time since the proposed organization of the Council that any allusion had been made to it. With respect to it, however, he had only this to say: God would keep him in perfect peace, because God was perfect peace; and that no man could take away. He had felt more or less anxiety, but had been able to eat well, sleep well, and pursued his accustomed mode of life, and he was pretty certain that the world was not going to pieces to-day or to-morrow. They must look outside of this

PETIT CIRCLE OF EVENTS.

They were not long for this world. There were many present who would not be there next year. As for the Church, as long as it should be in perfect fellowship with the Holy Spirit, there need be no fear for it.

THE DRIFT OF DISCUSSION.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DR. GULLIVER'S OPINION.

NEW YORK, March 27.—An idea of the general drift of discussion to-day in secret session of the Congregational Conference was gathered from a conversation between three clergymen, one of whom—Dr. Gulliver, the gentleman giving the information—is well known in other States than this, and was formerly President of Knox College at Galesburg, Ill. He was asked if it seemed probable that the Council would decline to pass judgment upon the questions asked concerning Plymouth Church matters, and confine itself to expressing an opinion on general abstract questions.

"I think so," he replied; "but I also think the fight is right there. Whether they shall give full utterance of their views on these abstract questions or not, they

YIELD THE WHOLE POINT

as to judging Plymouth Church. I believe they do not propose to do that at all. The free-and-easy element,—the wild-cat element it is called in the West,—is pretty strong in the Council. They talk like this: 'We agree with you in principle, but you must not enunciate any principles in this case that may be construed as all to injure Mr. Beecher's Church'; and they say this because they are the ones who think this is an ex-parte Council. So far as the doctrine and discipline is considered, the members of the Council all profess to be of one mind."

DR. POST'S VIEWS.

Among those who take this leniently upon the action of Plymouth Church is Dr. Post, whose amiable and pleasant disposition makes him always prefer conciliation when that can be had without violating his principles. Your correspondent asked him if the Council would recommend other churches to withdraw fellowship. He answered that he could hardly tell that. They could not do that, however, unless in the form of a general principle. They might say it was not a proper thing to receive a church organized on such a basis. Of course that would strike very directly at Plymouth Church.

"Well," continued the questioner, "are they likely to recommend on the part of those two churches any action to be taken toward Plymouth Church—any suggestion that their action has not been completed?" "I have heard no suggestion," was the response; and I don't think any one could give an idea now of what will be done on that point. It is a terrible entanglement they have got into, and they have some delicate questions to decide. I tell you, I have talked with twenty or thirty delegates, and they say that they cannot get through before Saturday night, and very likely not before next week. One told me that he ought to be home, but if it took three weeks to get a result he would wait, and there are many who have the same spirit.

CANADA.

Sir John A. Macdonald Resigns the Leadership of the Opposition—The Governor-General's Speech to Parliament.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., March 27.—The Rt. Hon. John A. Macdonald's prestige as a parliamentary leader having departed and his glory waned, he has tendered his resignation as leader of the opposition in the new Parliament of the Dominion, and has been succeeded in that position by the Hon. Dr. Tupper, a former colleague. This gentleman, though gifted with eloquence, lacks the ability, experience, and suavity of manner possessed by the former leader, and will have difficulty in cohering the various elements constituting the members on the left of the Speaker.

MR. ANGLIN, THE SPEAKER-ELECT,

of the House is a journalist. He is editor and proprietor of the St. Johns *Freeman*, and has distinguished himself as a man of great ability, conscientiousness and consistency as a politician. He has had lengthened experience, and has exhibited qualifications eminently fitting him for the office to which he has, unopposed, been elected. The Dominion Government are establishing a

SYSTEM OF TRANSPORTATION

of passengers and merchandise from Thunder Bay, Lake Superior, to Winnipeg, Manitoba.

PASTORAL.

MONTREAL, March 27.—The Rev. Mr. Gibson, of Erskine Church, in this city, has not yet made up his mind to accept the call to Chicago.

Riel, M. P., the murderer of Scott in Manitoba, is reported to have been in the city for a day or two, and is believed to have left for Ottawa.

[To the Associated Press.]

OTTAWA, Ont., March 27.—Sir John A. Macdonald has formally resigned the leadership of the Opposition, and Dr. Tupper will probably be chosen to succeed him.

The Governor General's speech to Parliament to-day says attention will be called to the question of the ballot in elections; to the establishment of a general Court of Appeal, and the consideration of a plan for the more speedy completion of the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

CANAL AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS

are being vigorously prosecuted for the growing trade of the country. The report of the Chief-Engineer on the proposed canal between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy will be submitted. Another year will be required to complete the inter-colonial railway, and a bill will be introduced vesting its control in the Board of Public Works. The question of the compensation due the Dominion for fishery privileges conceded to the United States by the Treaty of Washington has occasioned a renewal of negotiations tending to widen the

RECIPROCAL TRADE RELATIONS

with that country, the Imperial authorities having directed the British Minister to discuss the whole subject at Washington with the aid of a Canadian Commissioner.

The receipts of the current year have not met the expenditures, and it will be necessary for Parliament to consider means to make good the anticipated deficiency. Estimates for the coming year will be submitted.

The Governor speaks favorably of the efforts to

PROMOTE IMMIGRATION,

and says notwithstanding commercial depression has prevailed to some extent the past year the general prosperity will not be seriously affected.

VIRGINIA.

Gov. Kemper on State Finances.

RICHMOND, Va., March 27.—Gov. Kemper to-day sent a message to the Legislature relative to the State debt. In regard to the act of March 30, 1871, known as the Funding act, he says: "However unwise or precipitate its enactment, it were idle now to question its validity. It was an act of competent authority. Under it bonds of the State have been executed and delivered, and we cannot go behind them. Nevertheless, the utmost resources of the State are unequal to the fulfillment of its requirement. He recommends the arrangement with the creditors of the State for the payment of two-thirds interest cash, with certificates for deferred interest until the resources of the State become sufficient for payment in full, and the payment of the arrearages as soon as practicable. The income of the State is adequate to this much, but no more without danger in bankruptcy. He recommends the appointment of two Commissioners to consult such agents as may be deputed by creditors to this end.

POLITICAL.

A Caucus of Officeholding Republicans at Springfield.

The Party's Banner Valiantly Upheld by the Unterrified.

A Lobbyist Shows that It Is a Good Party for Reform.

The Massachusetts Senatorship---Yesterday's Developments.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS AT SPRINGFIELD.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 27.—A Republican caucus, or, rather, a mass-meeting, was held in the Leland to-night. The Governor, State officers, members of the Legislature, Clerks, Janitors, Postmasters, and pages of both Houses, the printing expert, and every one who has been, is, or expects to be, drawing money from the Treasury, was there. Senator Hampton occupied the chair; Oleson, of Cook, was Secretary. The object of the meeting was not explained, but that it was called to apply an adhesive plaster to the party, and to rope in the Grangers was evident from the fact that

THOSE CALLED UPON TO SPEAK

were either shaky Republicans or farmers. When the meeting was over, Jones, of Jo Daviess; Shaw, of Carroll, and a few other leaders, waited upon the correspondents of straight Republican papers, and requested them to give the farmers who spoke a good notice; to report their speeches, and never mind the others, as it would have a good effect on the farmers in the State when they saw that farmers in the Legislature put their trust in the Republican party. The object of the meeting is apparent, and the farmers in the Legislature let the shrewd party wire-pullers handle them this evening just as they have handled them during the session. After some time wasted in discussing the propriety of admitting reporters, they were allowed to remain. Baldwin, of LaSalle, was a farmer, but he renewed his

ALLEGIANCE TO THE PARTY.

Hart, from the same county, said the same. They were both farmers and Republicans, especially Republicans.

Bunsors, of Union, did not believe in trusting to the Grangers a party could live without them. It had a glorious past.

Jaques, of Wabash, believed the Republican party was the party of the country, and, so long as it was true to the principles which governed vitalities, it would survive. The Grangers should stick to the party. What party had ever done so much for labor against aristocracy? The party should

STICK TO ITS REFORMS.

It had always fattened on corruption, and exposed it; and so long as it did that it had nothing to fear.

Mr. Kelley, Postmaster of the Senate, called for Speaker Cullom to give his views, but he had left, so there were cries for Brewster. The Governor rested his head on his hand, and would by keps his mouth closed.

The meeting was getting dull, so there were cries for Edsall. The Attorney-General was glad to hear Baldwin and Ja'mes say what they had done, capable of cleaning out its own Augean stables. He was in Washington a few days ago, and found that Republicans had taken hold of the gist and kernel of the Farmers' Movement, and were ready to go for reform. He was sure the Republican party would carry on reforms; if not, it would be done by some party on whom the Republican's mantle should fall.

MR. CULLOM

came, and said that in his judgment the Republican party would be as strong in another election as it had been before. When the party took hold of reform, it always carried it out. The party would take a position on all questions of reform which would satisfy the farmers, the consumers, and merchants. If they could be content with reasonable measures when the questions come up they would find the Republican party would take an advanced position, and do all the Grangers wanted. On anti-monopoly he was as good a Granger as any man. The party was born for reform, and would be found on the right side always.

Coy was called out.

HE HAS BEEN LOBBYING HERE

during the session. He did not see why we party that could carry out reform like the Republican party. He would rather take the worst Republican and whitewash him, than trust the best Democrat they could find in his (Kendall) county. The farmers were Republicans.

And he might have added that one of the strongest Republicans was down in Springfield lobbying for one of the richest monopolies in the country, and that his name was Coy.

Connolly, of Coles, after alluding to the war, could not see what difference there could be between

REPUBLICANS AND GRANGERS.

As soon as the Republicans found out what the Grangers wanted they would do it for them. The Democratic party was trying to steal Republicans away through the agency of the Grangers. When the Grangers stated what the evils were that they complained of, the Republican party should come to the scratch and remedy them.

Moffet, of Macon, as a Granger, did not see what benefit he could cause by divorcing himself from the Republican party and marrying the Democratic party. He was proud of the party. There was a

A GOOD DEAL OF CORRUPTION

in it, but they would get rid of it. He pledged Macon County for as good a Republican majority as ever, whenever it was a contest between a Republican party and a motley party. He was as good a Republican as ever.

Shaw, of Carroll, always had been a Republican, and did not believe the party had

ACCOMPLISHED ITS MISSION,

and was prepared to bequeath its efforts to any other party. The Republican party was striving to adapt itself to the new issues, as the old issues had died. Slavery was dead. The Republican party would do all the Grangers asked. The leading Grangers in his part of the county were Republicans, and they did not want to leave the party. He predicted that Grangers and Republicans would stand together in the next election, and win it in his county.

Savage, of Will, was a farmer, and still a Republican.

Thompson, of Cook, was still a Republican, and congratulated the party on exposing its own corruption. He asked, When did the Democrats expose the corruption of New York? When did the Democratic party expose its own corruption? The Republican party had exposed more

CORRUPTION IN WASHINGTON

than had ever been exposed by the party before. He was glad to see that the cheap-transportation measure in Congress was carried by a party vote, Democrats voting against it. The Republican party would get the people cheap transportation, if they ever get it.

Massie, of Pike, believed Republican Grangers would be Republican at the elections in the future.

Green, of Jo Daviess, said the Granger Movement had taken a great hold in his part of the county, and had a great influence on the last election; but he did not think it would have so much in future.

Starr, of Peoria; Baldwin, of LaSalle; Thompson, of Cook; and Lane, of Hancock, were appointed a Committee to confer with the State Central Committee.

Yesterday's Developments in the Massachusetts Legislature on the Senatorial Question.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, March 27.—There is a lull in the Senatorial war. To-morrow being Saturday members will go home to spend the Sabbath, and, on Monday, when they return with such new light as they get from the sermons they hear and the

(See Twelfth Page.)

SPRINGFIELD.

The Legislature Laboring in the Agonies of Final Dissolution.

Tuesday Next Fixed as the Day of Adjournment.

A Congenial Scene of Rowdyism in the Lower House.

Dextrous Whitewashing in the State Printing Frauds.

The Whole Matter Referred to the Attorney-General.

Passage of the Kansas Pacific Resolutions by the Senate.

How the Bill for Publishing the Revised Statutes Came to Pass.

THE STATE PRINTING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COVERING UP FRAUD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 27.—Judge Bradwell called up the reports of the Printing Committee, but objections were made. Mulvane insisted on the regular order, so as to cut off consideration of the reports. It was also urged that Oberly, one of the members who made the report opposed to Judge Bradwell, was absent, and it would be unfair to consider it, just as if Mr. Oberly should not have been present. Kase moved to postpone until the morning, which would be equivalent to postponing action.

Thornton called for the yeas and nays on a motion of Bradwell's to suspend the rules, which was lost for want of two-thirds, the vote being 64 to 50. In the afternoon the reports were taken up on Bradwell's motion. He moved to substitute his (the minority) for the majority report.

Hay did not believe, though he had never tried, that the House could agree upon either report, so he had prepared

A SUBSTITUTE

referring the whole matter to the Attorney-General, requiring him to decide,

First—Whether, by reason of the alleged fraud in obtaining the contract, the State would be justified in avoiding said contract, and, if so, if he take steps to avoid it, unless, in his opinion, the interests of the State could be better served by not avoiding the contract, in which event he should advise a settlement upon some equitable basis.

Second—That should the Attorney-General determine it would not be advisable to avoid the contract, then his attention be directed to the items of alleged overcharging and charging beyond the maximum prices allowed by law, and that the Commissioners be directed by the Attorney-General in settling with the contractors, and that the Attorney-General protect the interests of the State.

BRADWELL SAID

he would much prefer to vote for the majority report than for the substitute, which placed in the hands of the Attorney-General a matter he knew nothing about. He reviewed the swindling operations, and denounced the pusillanimity of the House in shirking the responsibility. He produced a letter from the Attorney-General, in which that gentleman denied that he had ever advised the Printing Committee, or construed the law for them as they claimed.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL SAID:

"I never gave the Commissioner of Public Printing an opinion respecting the validity or construction of the award of the public printing to which you refer. No such question was ever submitted to me for an opinion by the Commissioners of Public Printing. After the investigation had commenced I my attention, for the first time called to this matter, but not as such a manner as to make it incumbent upon me to give an official opinion, and accordingly, none was given."

Conton did not believe in leaving to the Commissioners, who failed in their duty once, the right to settle with the printers. Granger, a member of the Committee, said the two reports of the Committee were agreed as to their finding of the facts, and the House would be

NEEDLESS IN ITS DUTY

in refusing to adopt the inevitable conclusion that the contract was made.

Hay said he would withdraw his resolutions. All he wanted was action.

Connolly said there was not a quorum in the Senate, and it was no use presenting the joint resolutions of the Committee, as the Senate could not adopt them.

Hite, of St. Clair, stopped throwing paperwads to make a motion to adjourn, which was withdrawn.

Orendorff pleaded for his constituents, the printers, and hoped Hay's substitute would be adopted. It was adopted 86 to 46, as follows:

YEAS.		
Alexander (Crawford),	Hite (St. Clair),	Pinnell,
Anderson,	Hildrup,	Plowman,
Armstrong (Jo Daviess),	Hollenback,	Pratt,
Beach,	Hopkins,	Race,
Booth,	Ingoure,	Ramey,
Bullard,	Jessup,	Reunitree,
Carpenter,	Johnston,	Savage,
Chambers,	Kase,	Shaw,
Crawford,	Lane (Hancock),	Smith,
Davis,	Lewis,	Soule,
Dement,	Lomax,	Starr,
Dewey,	Manahan,	Stewart (Winnebago),
Dunham,	McDonald,	Thornton,
Easley,	McGee,	Warner,
Ewing,	Mitchell,	Washburn,
Ferriss,	Newton,	Weinheimer,
Grant,	Oakwood,	Wicker,
Halpin,	Olsen,	Westfall,
Hart,	Orendorff,	Mr. Speaker—86.
Hawes,		
Hay,		

NAYS.		
Ballow,	Gordon,	Morrison,
Blakesley,	Graham,	Oglesby,
Booth,	Granger,	Pelter,
Bradwell,	Gridley,	Pollock,
Ballard,	Griffith,	Quinn,
Casey,	Henry,	Rain,
Connolly,	Herrington,	Rogers,
Carpenter,	Jackson,	Scanlan,
Condon,	Jones,	Senne,
Crawford,	Kane,	Stowe,
Comkrite,	Lawrence,	Stewart (McLean),
Culleton,	Mann,	Stroud,
Daniel,	Marsh,	Taggart,
Dolan,	McLaughlin,	Wayman,
Flanders,	Moore (Adams),	Wyman—46.
Forth,		

The motion to adopt Hay's resolution as a substitute for Bradwell's was adopted. It was a clumsy job of whitewashing. The Twenty-eighth General Assembly proved by its Committee that the State had been defrauded by thousands of dollars, and then compounded the felony. While the resolutions were under discussion, members threw books and papers at each other, and behaved like rowdies.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 27.—The Railroad Committee held a final meeting to consider petitions presented against the Railroad law, and there were two reports,—a majority in favor of modification of the law, a minority against. The report of the majority states that it would seem from the foregoing abstract of petitions that the Railroad law of 1873 has failed to reduce the cost of transporting the products of the soil to market, and hence has not fulfilled the expectations of the friends of the measure. Especially is this the case at competing points, which have paid large subsidies to secure competition. To permit competition the Committee recommend the passage of the Carpenter bill, allowing roads to carry freight and passengers at rates lower that the schedule rates. This report is signed by C. G. Wicker, James Harrington, P. A. Armstrong, N. B. Casey, G. K. Westfall, L. B. Bay, Daniel Booth, N. B. Morrison, M. J. Sheridan.

The minority report, which is against any change in the law, is signed by Jesse Hildrup, Chairman, James Shaw, John Casedy, James Connolly, Charles Dunham, Robert S. Anderson.

The House refused to pass the Senate bill compelling persons listing property to swear to their lists,—in other words, a bill to promote perjury.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Casey succeeded in getting up the Pacific Railroad resolutions again, although nobody expected the Senate to reconsider the vote postponing it indefinitely. Casey made a characteristic speech in favor of the Kansas Road, and believed in the Senate ordering Congress to compel the Union Pacific to pro-rate

Sheldon thought the question one for the courts to determine. He said suits were even now pending to settle the fight between the rival roads.

Reynolds and Thompson took the same view of the matter.

Voris slung his legs and arms in aid of the Kansas route, and exhausted himself, if not the subject. The resolutions were adopted—yeas 93; nays, 19.

THE REVISED STATUTES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE PUBLISHING PROJECT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 27.—The bill for publishing the revised statutes, giving an immense job to the Public Printer at the expense of the State, came up on third reading in the House. Scanlan moved to recommit to the Committee on Printing, to place safeguards around it so that the contractors should not swindle the State.

Johnson, of Rock Island, jumped to his feet to champion the project, and peremptorily moved to lay it on the table.

The motion prevailed, and Anderson and the Republicans moved the previous question, which he would not trust the Public Printers, and that if they did not attach an emergency clause to that bill the 8,000 volumes of session laws would be printed also.

McPherron made a strong speech against the State undertaking work that

SHOULD BE LEFT TO COMPETITION.

He did not want the State to back up Mr. Hurd in an enterprise while other men got no backing. He was tired of Hurd and Hurdiam, and of all his followers. He had no faith in Mr. Hurd's association.

Johnson again got on his legs to advocate the cause of the Public Printers, and talked about how nice it would be for the Government to buy the statutes at $2 a volume from County Clerks. He denounced private enterprise, and stated that the *Journal* Company had agreed not to publish the session laws. The bill passed—88 to 35.

Hay moved to reconsider the vote, as he wanted to examine the agreement said to have been entered into by the *Journal* Company, as he wanted the State to be on the safe side. Those who voted for the bill comprise a list worth scrutinizing by the farmers when they are candidates for office. The roll-call was as follows:

YEAS.		
Alexander (Crawford),	Harvey,	Plowman,
Anderson,	Hawes,	Pollock,
Armstrong (Jo Daviess),	Hay,	Pratt,
Babb,	Hite (Madison),	Race,
Beach,	Hite (St. Clair),	Ramey,
Booth,	Hildrup,	Rankin,
Bullard,	Hollenback,	Reunitree,
Cassidy,	Hopkins,	Savage,
Carpenter,	Ingoure,	Sawyer,
Chambers,	Jessup,	Scane,
Crawford,	Johnston,	Shaw,
Culleton,	Jones,	Smith,
Davis,	Kane,	Snow,
Dement,	Lane (Hancock),	Soule,
Dewey,	Lewis,	Starr,
Dolan,	Lomax,	Stewart (Winnebago),
Dunham,	Mann,	Stewart (McLean),
Ebner,	Manahan,	Strother,
Ewing,	McGee,	Taggart,
Ferriss,	McLaughlin,	Thomas,
Forth,	Mitchell,	Walkup,
Freeland,	Momet,	Warner,
Freeman,	Malmros,	Washburn,
Golden,	Nallon,	Wayman,
Gordon,	Oakwood,	Webster,
Graham,	Olson,	Wicker,
Granger,	Orendorff,	Wood,
Grant,	Penfield,	Mr. Speaker—99
Gridley,	Pinnell,	

NAYS.		
Alexander (Montgomery),	Herrington,	Moore,
Bailey,	Jackson,	Morrison,
Bradwell,	Jessup,	Neville,
Bryant,	Kase,	Newton,
Condon,	Lane (DeWitt),	Quinn,
Connolly,	Marsh,	Rogers,
Conkrite,	McAdams,	Scanlan,
Darnell,	McDonald,	Boots,
Dolan,	McPherran,	Sheridan,
Griffith,	Monahan,	Stroud,
Halpin,	Moore (Adams),	Weinheimer.

THE REPEALING BILL.

The Judiciary Committee of the House reported amendments to the repealing law. The House adopted the amendments, and passed the bill, 110 to 4, and the Senate concurred. The second section, which is intended to reserve rights accrued under the old law, was rewritten so that pending suits or existing rights shall not be affected, and acts of incorporation affecting corporations shall continue in force as if they had not been repealed; and such repeal shall not impair any grant made or right acquired.

The repeal shall not affect deeds or instruments relating to real estate, and when any limitation law has been revived by this or the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, the former limitation law repealing such repeal shall not be construed so as to stop the re-vising of any statute, but the same shall be construed as if such repeal had not been made.

COOK COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

GAS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 27.—Rountree, from the Committee on Municipal Affairs, reported back the McGrath Gas bill, with a recommendation that it pass, as amended by the House, requiring three-fourths of the Council to construct, lease, or purchase gas-works. A minority report favored Oleson's amendment, providing for submitting the question to a vote of the people. Oleson showed the possible iniquity that could be perpetrated under the bill, making a good speech.

Quinn spoke for the bill, and Callerton answered Oleson.

Scanlan announced that the bill was to prevent new companies from blackmailing the old ones. Submitting to the people was absurd. The people had confidence in their Council. This was the opinion of Scanlan.

Wicker moved to table, which was lost.

After dinner, Washburn advocated the bill unamended, and the previous question was ordered, and Oleson's amendment adopted—70 to 33. Cook County voted as follows on Oleson's amendment:

YEAS.		
Booth,	Ferriss,	Oleson,
Bradwell,	Hopkins,	Senne,
Dolton,	Kane,	Wicker—6.

NAYS.		
Halpin,	Peltzer,	Washburn,
Lomax,	Rountree,	Wayman—8.
McLaughlin,	Scanlan,	

The bill passed as amended, but it it is doubtful if there will be enough Senators to concur.

THE BURNT RECORD ACT.

Dow's bill amending the Burnt Record act has passed. It amends Sec. 23 by providing that

When any party to an action shall orally in court, or by affidavit, testify and state under oath that the original of any deeds, conveyance, or other matter or record evidence has been lost, or destroyed, he will not have to prove that he made diligent search therefor, as has heretofore been required by courts.

BISHOP FOLEY'S CORPORATION.

Hampton got his anti-Foley bill up, and was making a stump speech thereon, when McGrath got after this candidate for Congress and choked off his wind. Hampton was using language reflecting somewhat on the official action of Foley in the management and control of property. McGrath protested against such language in reference to a man not on the floor to defend himself. The affairs of the Diocese were satisfactorily conducted, and no occasion existed for such a misfortune as a bill which could get no action on the heel of a session.

Reynolds knew there was no occasion for such a bill, and therefore moved to indefinitely postpone, which was done.

THE CHANCELLOR BILL.

Donahue tried to get the rules suspended to consider a resolution recalling from the Governor the Chancellor bill, evidently for the purpose of strangling it. Dow made it lively on the Senate floor for a few moments, and defeated the kind intentions of the O'Donahue.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

GETTING READY TO DIE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 27.—The House passed a resolution, presented by Mr. Casey, thanking Speaker Cullom for the distinguished ability and the impartiality with which he had presided. Remarks were made by Dunham, Connors, Case, Armstrong, of LaSalle, and Hart, after which the resolution was unanimously passed. Mr. Cullom made a feeling speech for the uniform sindness and generous treatment he had received, referred to the revision, which he believed, would be a monument to that General Assembly, and closed with a neatly-worded benediction on the members, the clerks, doorkeepers, and pages.

The President of the Senate, the clerks, doorkeepers, and pages were also complimented in complimenta in the usual way.

CONTINUING THE SECRETARIES.

Mr. Cummings introduced a resolution to continue the Secretaries thirty days, to perfect the journals for publication.

Mr. Hampton mounted a rider in the interests of reform and economy, naming fifteen days.

Cummings was glad of such proof of reform in one (Hampton) who had drawn mileage and $50 three times during the Twenty-seventh Assembly.

Hampton's resolution was lost. One from Crews, for ten days, was lost, and the Senatorial wisdom settled on eighteen days as enough to allow for the necessary labor. Mr. McGrath obtained eighteen days' axtra for the enrolling clerks of the Senate, though thirty days were asked for. Economy seems to have struck this body just now, instead of last January.

THE CALUMET DAM.

Pfeiffer & Roll, of Calumet Dam notoriety, by their attorney, the Hon. W. H. King, declare and say that they are unable to fight both the States of Indiana and Illinois; therefore they accept the inadequate sum of $6,000 for the removal of their dam at Blue Island. The latter was placed on the Journal.

COUNTIES.

A blunder was made in the Counties bill which passed the House with an emergency clause, but by only a small majority. Then Honsinger discovered that it would wipe out the Cook County Commissioners, leaving that county without a Government. As the bill had passed both Houses, everybody was puzzled to know what to do, so it was sent to a conference committee to patch up. The Senate afterwards agreed to the House amendment.

THE INCORPORATION LAW.

The Senate failed to pass the House bill providing for a change in Sec. 6 of the General City Incorporation law.

BILLS SIGNED.

The Governor signed bills providing for paying the registered indebtedness of counties, townships, cities, and towns, known as the supplemental grab-law; authorizing the removal of the Calumet Dam and appropriating $6,000 therefor; relating to conveyances; prohibiting the licensing of houses of ill-fame; an emergency bill paying the State Entomologist's salary; excepting the covenants of warranty; amending the Registary law; fixing the liabilities of common carriers; revising the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence; paying the expenses of the Penitentiary whitewashing committee; amending the Municipal Incorporation act; amending the Road law in counties not under township organization.

THE MODEL-RESTORER BILL.

Sherman's little bill for the benefit of hotelkeepers was regarded as too good for landlords and too cut-throat for boarders, so that the Senate killed it outright, after a fierce attack by Thompson.

BILLS PASSED.

The Senate passed the bill to provide for the publication of property sold under execution; the House bill amending the title to the Fee and Salary law; the bill to regulate the means of egress from public buildings; the House bill changing the Road and Bridge law so as to allow owners of land on either side of a highway to construct a passage under the highway subject to the regulations of the Highway Commissioners.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

Halpin's bill amending the section of the General Incorporation act providing for special assessments, which has passed, is an emergency bill. It provides that in case where the amount of any property cannot be found, the jury may assess the amount against the property. Whenever the defendant or party in interest may desire, or the Court direct, a separate jury may be empowered to assess the damages against any piece or portion of property to be affected. Again: It shall not be necessary for the jury or Commissioners to visit the property, except for the opening or widening of streets and alleys.

The amendment to Sec. 26 strikes out the words, "with said map." This is rendered necessary by the repeal of Sec. 25, providing for such map, which was stricken out last winter.

Sec. 53 is amended to conform to the decision of the courts regarding a supplemental petition to facilitate the process of arriving at the amount of damage.

ADJOURNMENT.

The House amended the Senate resolution providing for adjournment next Thursday by inserting Tuesday, and the resolution was adopted. There will be no business done, though there will be the formality of meeting every day until Tuesday.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Friday, March 27:

CITY PROPERTY.

North Dearborn st, 39½ ft n of Superior st, o f, 25x80 ft, dated March 27; consideration, $1,500.

Orchard st, 72 ft s of Webster av, o f, 24x90 ft, dated March 16; consideration, $1,100.

Second st, 192 ft e of Robey st, s f, 24x121½ ft, dated March 9; consideration, $2,700.

Peoria st, 20 ft s of Fourth st, e f, 40x116 ft, dated March 26; consideration, $9,000.

Western av, n e cor of Rosebud av, w f, triangle of 150½x100x107 1-10 ft, dated March 26; consideration, $1,340.

Lyman st, 75 ft s w of Arch st, n w f, 50x150 ft, dated May 30, 1873; consideration, $2,000.

Lyman st, 42 ft e of Lock st, s o f, 24x108 ft; also Aiken st, 268 ft s of Laurel st, e f, 150½x272½; ft, dated May 30, 1873; consideration, $8,500.

Huron st, 144 ft w of Kingsbury st, n f, 24x100 ft, dated March 25; consideration, $2,600.

Sigel st, 266 ft w of North Wells st, s f, 33x148 ft, dated March 10; consideration, $2,550.

First st, w of California st, 141 ft s of Jackson st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated March 31; consideration, $900.

South Park av, n w cor of Thirty-third st, e f, 99 2-12 x295½ ft, dated March 31; consideration, $4,000.

South Park av, 300 s of Thirty-second st, e f, 50x134½ ft, dated March 31; consideration, $6,000.

Butterfield st, 242 2-12 ft s of Twenty-seventh st, e f, 75x100 ft, dated March 26; consideration, $4,000.

Milwaukee av, 200 ft n w of Gerard st, s w f, 25x118 ft, dated March 16; consideration, $2,400.

Sangamon st, 100 ft s of Madison st, w f, 20x125 ft, dated March 27; consideration, $1,500.

Coolidge st, 100 ft s of Wood st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated March 27; consideration, $1,500.

Kossuth st, 102½ ft w of Portland av, n f, 25x124 ft, dated March 27; consideration, $925.

Twenty-first st, 275 ft w of Leavitt st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated March 16; consideration, $900.

Fairfield av, 420 ft s of Twelfth st, w f, 80x132 4-10 ft, dated March 25; consideration, $1,600.

Clark st, 270 ft s of Polk st, w f, 30x95 85-100 ft, dated March 19; consideration, $9,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

S ½ of Lot 11, in Blakesville & Steele's w ½ n w ¼ Sec 28, 40, 14, dated March 20; consideration, $14,500.

W ½ of Lot 21, of Block 3, of s ½ Block 1, in s ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, with buildings, dated March 15; consideration, $1,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 69 in Stone's addition in n e ¼ Sec 8, 38, 14, dated Nov. 1, 1873; consideration, $600.

Lot 70 in same, dated Dec. 22, 1870; consideration, $600.

Lot 15 in Block 1 of Clough & and Barney's Lots 34 and 35, Sec 16, 38, 14, dated June 2, 1873; consideration, $700.

Lot 9 in Block 4, same subdivision, dated March 20; consideration, $700.

The premises No. 12 Union av, Hyde Park, dated March 24; consideration, $6,000.

Duryea's Satin Gloss Starch.

Duryea's "Satin Gloss Starch" is the whitest and purest, consequently the strongest, Starch in the world. It gives a clear, white, and glossy finish. Be sure you get it. "Duryea's" on every package.

MR. DURYEA—*Dear Sir:* We have thoroughly tested your Satin Gloss Starch in our laundry for over a year, and find it to be the best we have ever used. It gives the finest finish, is entirely white, and always uniform: also, contains more strength than any other starch.

DETROIT BYRAM LAUNDRY.
107 Twelfth street, Dec. 3, 1872.

A. G. Downs & Co.

Are now opening daily their new spring goods and are prepared to show desirable dress goods at low prices; black silk of superior make, trimmings in newest styles, table damask, and napkins, tea-cloth flannel, cloths for boys, etc., including a general stock of dry goods. The new styles in spring suits and English walking-jackets are elegant, and worthy of special notice. Dresses made to order in the latest styles and guaranteed perfect fitting. They have removed the present store 304 West Madison street, and remain on the West Side.

The Great Overland Sunday Mail Train

Will leave Chicago Sunday, March 29, at 10:15 a. m. via Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, stopping at all regular stations on main line. Connecting at Omaha with Monday morning express train for Denver and San Francisco.

Tickets via Chicago & Northwestern or Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads, will be taken on this train.

Bargains in Pianos.

A few good seven-octave rosewood pianos, at prices from $200 to $300.

Root's Temple of Music, corner Dearborn and Van Buren street.

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

A Visit to Washington Court-House.

How the Crusade Originated, and Has Been Carried On.

Cincinnati Women Must Not Hereafter Annoy Saloon-Keepers.

A Summary of its Results.

Brooklyn Temperance People Preparing for a Vigorous Crusade.

The Cause Elsewhere.

OHIO.

SUMMARY OF THE CRUSADE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, O., March 27, 1874.

I count it among the most satisfactory incidents of my wanderings through Ohio that I came to Washington Court-House. I was anxious to see the place which is famous for the origin of one of the most interesting popular movements of modern times. It is seventy-five miles from Cincinnati, and a not very pleasant town, if my impressions were correct; a rambling sort of place, about 3,000 strong in population, with dusty roads, and an appearance of general mutidiness. It does not differ in any marked degree from other Ohio towns of its size and position as county-seat. This was the birth-place of the temperance movement. And this is

HOW IT CAME ABOUT:

Dio Lewis lectured upon "Our Girls," at Washington, the day before Christmas, to a small audience. "If you will meet on Christmas morning, I will tell you how you can control the sale of liquor in towns of not exceeding 10,000 inhabitants," said Lewis. The next morning the Presbyterian church was filled, and Lewis addressed those who were there. "My father died a drunkard," he commenced, and did time I came home drunk. My mother, and two or three ladies who sympathized with her, formed a committee and called upon the saloon-keepers to quit the sale of liquor. By perseverance and prayer, they succeeded in closing the saloons of the Boston suburb in which I lived. There has been no liquor sold in that suburb in many years. What I propose is, that you ladies

SHALL DO AS MY MOTHER DID.

"Arm yourselves in the strength of the Lord of Hosts; go battle with intemperance; pray with the saloon keepers, and they will yield. Do more! Circulate pledges among them not to sell liquor,—not even to taste liquor; go to the drug-stores and saloons, and you will win. I have started this movement in Fredonia and Jamestown, N. Y., and it has succeeded. I will deliver a lecture tonight, and set the ball rolling. You keep up the impetus."

The people to whom he spoke were the leading citizens of a country-town, in which there were many dissolute characters. The saloons were vile doggeries, which dispensed whiskey for liquor; the drug-stores were the loafing and loitering resort of those who were above the common rowdy, and took the place of city saloons. The young men of such a town have no evening amusement, and social headquarters are in some such places. They are the necessary outgrowth of lack of cultivation and improving amusement; their tendency is debasing and low; their existence as deadly to the town as the fungus on a growing plant.

It is not a wonder that the people of Washington jumped at Lewis' suggestion, and crowded his lecture-hall with an eager audience. On Christmas afternoon the ladies of Washington met and hurriedly organized. Whatever success the movement has met with is attributable to a single act,—the election as President of their organization of

MRS. CARPENTER,

wife of the Presbyterian clergyman at Washington. To her, I think, all that has been done is due. She is essentially a woman destined for a clergyman's partner; ready to fight intellectually all comers, and to change front with dexterity and grace; a woman whose capabilities for good are enormous, and have been exercised.

She had a theory of her own with regard to handling refractory sinners; she appealed to them through their individualities. I do not know the life which she was reared. It could not have been in those places where character is formed by square and compass. She absolutely took the ground that a saloon-keeper might have good qualities, even while engaged in a nefarious trade. She had such humility as to believe that while to some her manner was persuasive and convincing, to others she might be objectionable; and to such she sent her friends. I heard all talks of Mrs. Carpenter, and, when I saw her, I would swear to every word of it.

WHAT WAS THE RESULT?

There were a few street processions, which were of no use; a few committees, which talked kindly and reasonably to saloon-keepers, until not only did most of these declare that they would sell no liquors, but some seven licensed saloons shut up. I think it was the women who conquered. Then the drug-stores were assailed with pledges binding them to sell only on medical prescriptions. I believe the druggists signed these pledges. Many others, who never sold, but only bought liquors, signed pledges. Everybody was signing something or other at Washington, because everybody else had signed. Now Washington was a favorable place for this sort of thing.

The Mayor of Washington was in favor of exercising the damsel of intemperance, as was the Common Council; so was the public sentiment. I firmly believe that, if all the saloons in Chicago were of the class which flourished in Washington and every such town in Ohio, everybody but the Coroner would be in favor of abolishing them.

So rumor got abroad that the ladies of Washington had prayed out their saloons. The neighboring towns were surprised, and

COMMENCED PRAYING.

Washington ladies were in great demand at Wilmington, Hillsboro, Morrow, Circleville, and the whole country roundabout. The rumor spread from town to town. The country-papers commented upon the movement. The metropolitan dailies wanted all they could obtain in the way of news from the seat of war. The whole country was ablaze with excitement. Dio Lewis came through Ohio, preaching and praying (at $50 a night, "to keep out idlers"), and fanning the flames. Temperance Alliances were formed in dozens of country-towns; praying and singing, the ladies sallied out to crush the deadly foe which had dragged their loved ones to ruin.

The Prohibitionists mustered in favor of the new movement; the Methodist Church promptly stamped its seal of approbation upon it; politicians saw their needed wedge to split the solid phalanx of the Ohio Grangers. It was a great and glorious effort, viewed from the standpoint of honesty and sincerity. It was the Heavensent opportunity which schemers and politicians had looked for almost in despair. So they all fostered it.

I suppose that

EVERY RIGHT-THINKING MAN

was on the side of the ladies, whether he understood their objects or not. Abstractly considered, it was the protest of defenseless and suffering womankind against an evil which indirectly worshiped upon them, and, as such, enlisted universal sympathy. There was nobody to be found opposed to any plan which would crush out intemperance. Scattered as were the places in which the excitement was highest, it was difficult to obtain information of a reliable character. Most of that which poured in was mere guess-work for a week or so, when the movement became so general that arrangements were made along the lines of telegraphic communication for close reports of all that happened. The dispatches were systematized, and it was found that, in the main, all the reports were alike. Now and again some indignity would be offered ladies, and their kept popular excitement up to a high pitch. It was noticeable that the glowing accounts from every little town and village spoke of "another triumph," and "another victory for the ladies," and "another surrender," without giving any data by which to estimate the value of these victories, triumphs, and surrenders. I am inclined to believe that many of the sensational stories, whether of violence by ladies upon saloon-keepers property, or by saloon-keepers upon ladies, had their origin in the imagination of the correspondents along the line. Anything would do, because it would be hard to disprove.

There had been excitement in Indiana; but when it reached Ohio, and dinners into the thick of the fight, as I supposed.

WILL I SHIELD SORROWS

was the cry. A private exclusive among the ladies, who were holding temperance meetings daily and nightly; street-parades and public praying and singing; assertions that the monster was subdued, while saloons and drug-stores were open and selling liquor.

In but the opening of the end, I thought. "I will follow the movement to its commencement, and see what the effect has been where it has been longest in activity." As I journeyed slowly and tediously southward, I found matters just as they were in the North. How the large cities appeared to feel the movement, I have told you; they

Beat back the watery Neptune,

and remained almost in statu quo. "I must find a town where the saloons are closed," I argued. "The movement must have been successful somewhere; and I plodded along toward that district from which the second and third letters were written. "Surely, in Xenia I shall not be disappointed." That town has the savor of reformation about it; there, at any rate, I shall find the ladies singing, not 'Rock of Ages' at a saloon-door, but 'Hosannah to the Highest,' in the sanctuary." I wrote from Xenia what I saw: ladies still praying; saloons still open, and no prospect of their surrendering.

I had been often disappointed in my endeavor to grasp the reality of this grand reformation, but Xenia discouraged me. I fled Dayton,—Dayton was shockingly unregenerate; and so on to Cincinnati, where the movement has failed, as I have illustrated already. I appealed to traveling men for information and their experience. There was a pallid similarity about their stories which shocked me. I had been

PURSUING A PHANTOM

through Indiana and Ohio. What was true of the other was true of the Iowna, I found. In the bright galaxy of towns there was no such word as success, except in Washington, Wilmington, and Hillsboro,—that is, I could not positively say that the movement had failed to close the saloons in Washington, Wilmington, and Hillsboro. So I took a creeping train down the Little Miami and Muskingum Valleys, till I came to Washington. There I made inquiries, and found that those of the eleven saloons were still doing business, while the drug-stores were retailing liquor.

I eagerly asked Mrs. Carpenter to contradict this; but that most excellent lady admitted that there were suspicions existing as to the saloons, and certainties as to the drug-stores.

And this is the Mecca of the women's movement! The same is true of Wilmington; and Hillsboro cannot deny it.

Rationally considered, what have been

THE MORAL RESULTS

gained by the crusade?

A general expression of opinion throughout the country that intemperance is a tremendous, almost measureless, evil.

A temporary feeling in small towns that drunkenness is a vice which must be suppressed.

The awakening of many individuals to a consciousness that they are forming vicious habits from which they may never escape.

A rather warm discussion of religious matters, the efficacy of prayer and the like.

Several flagrant breaches of the peace.

The circulation of temperance-pledges among drinkers and sellers of liquor, and the signing of them by large numbers.

The direction of the public mind to the enormous growth of the whisky-traffic, and an illustration of the futility of sumptuary legislation.

THE TANGIBLE EFFECTS ARE:

The suppression of many low saloons,—some of which have remained closed, while others have resumed business on the sly.

The depression of the whisky-trade among dealers, and the added growth of a small trade between dealers and private parties.

Drinking "on the sly," among those who before drank openly, and the host of miserable subterfuges which sumptuary laws bring with them.

In brief: While the movement may have checked in a measure the open consumption of liquor in small towns, it has failed to eradicate intemperance, or to place alcohol beyond the easy reach of those who crave it. The only practical result will be the modification of existing laws; the passage of a

STRINGENT LICENSE LAW

which will regulate the matter. No revolution was ever attempted without cause, and none absolutely failed to effect some good. The Woman's Revolution is no exception to the general rule. There was ample cause for a movement, and that it has done some good is obvious enough. Whether it can accomplish any more than it has already accomplished, is at least doubtful.

G.

AT CADIZ.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CADIZ JUNCTION, O., March 27.—The last saloon surrendered to-day. No more whisky sold in this town.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 27.—The women prayed today during Change hours at a saloon next door to the Chamber of Commerce. A great crowd collected. The police with great difficulty preserved order. The Board of Aldermen to-day unanimously passed a resolution requesting the Mayor to enforce the city ordinances in reference to preventing annoyance to saloon-keepers by women praying. The Mayor will probably issue a proclamation to the women.

ILLINOIS.

AT DANVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., March 27.—The ladies have resumed for the last three days, their visits to the saloons, though with no visible good effect, as we have neither witnessed nor heard of. They presented yesterday to Judge Hanford a petition with 400 names attached, requesting him to enforce the imprisonment penalty as well as the fine, where persons were found guilty of violating the liquor law. The Judge refused to receive or even examine the petition, telling the ladies if he was not doing his duty their remedy lay in impeachment. There have been a few, many convictions under the law, but owing to the Judge's peculiar construction of it, he has refused to imprison in every case.

CRUSADING THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 27.—A delegation of ladies on a crusade invaded the Senate to-day. Voris moved a recess to allow them to canvass for signers to the pledge. Kehoe objected. The motion was taken and carried, Kehoe voting no. The delegation came in, a dozen strong, and distributed themselves industriously, yet quietly, over the Senate floor, and set to work with a will. The Governor's name led the list, and soon by far the largest portion of the members' names ornamented the list, and these same names have not been honorable localities. The ladies confessed to great encouragement in their visits, and started for the House, where Carpenter moved a recess of five minutes, de which the roll was called, resulting—ayes 70, nays 40, among the latter being Booth, Halpin, Kann, Lomax, Rountree, Scanlan, Senne, and Washburn from Cook. The ladies attacked the reporters with admirable success, and then went for the members with only moderate success, it being a much harder lot than the Senators. Now and then a member signed, and the ladies went away sorrowful.

AT GALESBURG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., March 27.—A large audience was assembled in the First Baptist Church this evening to attend the mass temperance meeting. The meeting was called and controlled by the Ladies' Temperance Association. The meeting consisted of song, prayer, and long and short addresses. Many earnest prayers were offered up by the ladies, and deep feeling pervaded the meeting, and left a profound impression upon all present. A determined stand is being taken in the city element to come on, and the ladies intend to carry the day. It is intended to make next week a week of active effort, during which time many meetings will be held.

AT ROCKFORD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 27.—The Women's Temperance Movement is at length inaugurated. Yesterday a woman was ejected from a saloon. To-day a small meeting of ladies was held at the Court Street M. E. Church, called by Mrs. Henry, an author of some local celebrity.

LEWA.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LEWA, Ill., March 25.—The temperance movement was inaugurated here to-day. The ladies went round getting the signatures of the citizens pledging themselves to vote for a No-License Board. They also procured the pass to the saloon keepers, and, although they refused to sign it, the ladies were civilly treated.

INDIANA.

AT RICHMOND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Ind., March 27.—While the women continue the crusade, the Executive Committee of men are attacking the saloon-keepers with the strong arm of the law, and are considerably striking terror in their ranks. Another is encumbered to-day. The understanding is that when the liquor-dealers yield, processions shall cease. The costs and fines imposed during the last week amount to several hundred dollars. Some of the cases prosecuted to-day were fraught with unusual interest. One saloon-keeper was heavily fined for using abusive language when the ladies called on him, another was sent to jail in default of fine, and the wife of another was fined $50 for addressing the ladies in a menacing manner. Both refused to settle, knowing they would not send her to jail or make her work it out. So the struggle has commenced in earnest, but when a commitment was issued consigning her to the Home of the Friendless there was war on the table at once. An influential German gave security for a stay of proceedings to obviate the row that would invariably have ensued.

The Hon. William Baxter, author of the Indiana Temperance bill, returned home to-day, after a several weeks' journey in the field. He reports that he was egged after his lecture in Connersville last night.

AT GOSHEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GOSHEN, Ind., March 27.—The movement against intemperance is about to begin in this city in earnest. A meeting was held in the Presbyterian Church Chapel this afternoon. Officers were elected, and thirty ladies joined the League. Prayer-meetings will be held every night and every afternoon. An invitation was sent to Hon. Schuyler Colfax to address a mass-meeting to be held in this city soon.

AT LAFAYETTE.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., March 27.—The ladies of this city to-day inaugurated a prayer crusade against the saloons. They visited two saloons at two different places. In one of these they were politely treated, except at Dodds's, where a crowd of drunken roughs assembled in the bar-room, sang songs, yelled, hooted, and indulged in blasphemy, completely drowning the voices of the ladies in singing and prayer. The ladies are not discouraged, but resolved to go on with the good work, in the hope of accomplishing good.

AT PORT WAYNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE,

THE PLOW QUESTION.

Middleman Gives His Views on the Agricultural-Implement Trade.

He Charges that the Farmers Are Responsible for the State of Things of Which They Now Complain.

And Asserts that Cash Is the Only True Basis on Which to Conduct the Business.

A Farmer Advocates Free Trade as a Remedy for Existing Evils.

Another Farmer Says a Good Word for Agents.

Views of a Middleman.

GRAND PRAIRIE, Ill., March 26, 1874.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In view of the considerations presented in my article published in THE TRIBUNE of Feb. 19, 1874, I now charge that the farmers themselves are, in the main, responsible for the attitude now assumed by the manufacturers of and the dealers in agricultural implements. I charge that they themselves have not only rendered absolutely necessary, but that they have

ACTUALLY DEMANDED,

the very state of things now existing, and of which they complain so loudly, and for which they are now denouncing in such unmeasured terms the manufacturers and the middlemen.

In the further elucidation of the truth of these positions, I observe that twenty-five years ago the manufacture of agricultural implements was in its infancy in the Western country. Manufacturers were then experimenting and feeling their way in what was at that time a comparatively new and untried field for genius and labor. During these early years of trial and experiment, manufacturers made a practice of placing their goods in the hands of business-men throughout the country, to be sold on commission. The manufacturer fixed the price, and, if an implement was sold on time, it was usually at his risk. The price of an implement was uniform at the factory and throughout the country. The cost of transportation—which, of course, varied at different points, was added to this factory-price, and was paid by the purchaser. In large scopes of country, where business men were scarce, farmers frequently acted as salesmen in their respective neighborhoods.

The business continued in the main in this shape until the

GREAT FINANCIAL CRASH OF 1857-'58

came, and overwhelmed manufacturer and trader in one common ruin. There was not a single implement-manufacturer in the West, of any pretensions, that escaped serious embarrassment during those years of financial disaster, and several large establishments became hopelessly bankrupt. Some, despairing of adequate success and remuneration in a business attended with so many risks, and requiring such a nice exercise of combination of business capacity and experience, of mechanical genius and skill, and of ceaseless and untiring vigilance, quit it in disgust. A few survived, and, after years of labor, re-established their business.

In the meantime, the financial crash had demonstrated the errors of the old system of doing the business. When the crash came, the manufacturers of implements found their assets locked up in the country in the hands of their agents and of the farmers. Stocks on hand could not be sold, and notes could not be collected, and, in many instances, agents became insolvent.

THE WEAK POINTS

in the old system of doing the business were about as follows, to-wit:

First—Well-established and reliable business-men did not like the agency-business. For various reasons, moreover, that can be fully comprehended only by the initiated, the business of selling implements was peculiarly repugnant to the ordinary country merchant. Some of these reasons are found in the facts, that the business was laborious, requiring much vigilance, a considerable information, a good deal of talk, a large storage-room; and that it did not readily blend with the ordinary business of the country-merchant; while, withal, the profits were small and unremunerative.

Second—The agent, being anxious to make his commission as well as to meet the expectations of the manufacturers as to the amount of his sales, did not always make *safe* sales. In the details of the trade, also, it often happened that the interests of the principal and the agent came in conflict.

Third—This system also placed the means of the manufacturer largely in the hands of men to whom he was an entire stranger and to whom he could not get access in cases of emergency; and with whom it was also quite impracticable for him to make any of those numerous shifts and compromises known to the country trade, whereby slow and doubtful paper in critical times is fostered secure and straitened.

This mode of doing the business having thus proved to be entirely unsatisfactory to both parties, and excessively hazardous to the manufacturer,

A NEW SYSTEM

was gradually devised and introduced. The manufacturer dropped the agency-system to a large extent, and adopted the plan of selling to dealers at a liberal discount from retail prices at the factory. This arrangement at once presented inducements for men of capital and of business-capacity to engage in the business, and to devote to it that exclusive attention that its growing importance demanded. It was, however, still well understood that farmers could not be induced to pay cash to any considerable extent for agricultural implements. The answer was, that the whole business of the manufacturer and of the dealer had to be reorganized upon the old-time basis. Both the manufacturer and dealer must be able to command large capital; the manufacturer must take the risks of selling to the dealer, and the dealer of selling to the farmer.

Under this arrangement, when an implement leaves the factory, it is sold. It is never it is sold at a much less price to the manufacturer than under the old form of doing business; but, on the other hand, it is sold beyond all contingencies, and at a fair profit, and with comparatively little risk of loss. Thus the business of the manufacture of agricultural implements was finally placed upon a

FEASIBLE, SAFE, AND SUBSTANTIAL BASIS.

But this point was not attained without large concessions to the dealer in the form of discount on factory prices.

On the other hand, the dealer gives his orders to the manufacturer in the face of all the risks of the seasons, of the crops, of fluctuating prices, of an overstocked market, and of violent competition; and with the full knowledge of the fact that at least three-fourths of the stock that he may succeed in selling will be sold on time, and practically on long and indefinite time at that, no matter what the time specified in notes and mortgages may be. Thus it will be seen that the risks of the business of the manufacture and distribution of implements have been largely transferred from the manufacturer

TO THE DEALER.

I would here add that, while this material change in the form of doing business has been consummated, and there have been great improvements made in the quality, finish, and working-capacity of most implements, the cost of implements to the farmer is now but little if any higher than it was twelve years ago. If there be a slight advance, the increase is by no means equal to the largely-increased cost of the labor and material consumed in construction, and of expenses incident to all business-transactions.

The dealer puts a large share of responsibility, and more capital into the business, and takes his chances for a larger share of the profits. The manufacturer knows the dealer, and he has the means of knowing all about his financial condition and his responsibility. On the other hand, the dealer knows personally the most of his customers, and he has every facility for making himself acquainted with the extent of their responsibility. He uses care in handling his goods; he exercises caution, prudence, and vigilance in disposing of them,—because on him alone rests all the consequences of negligence or a mistake.

Now, as I understand it, the farmers find no fault with the wholesale prices of the manufacturers. They simply make the point that the middleman is making too much money at their expense. The Master of the Ladoga Grange has recently said: "We do not complain that the manufacturers of our machinery and implements realize too much out of them; perhaps they do not. We only complain that

THEY GET IN TOO MUCH.

They are handled by a series of agents, none of whom are content to work for trifling profits; and, when they come into our hands, they have the living of several men taxed on them for us to pay." That is to say, the farmers have probably never yet been able to ascertain what the profits of the manufacturers of implements are; and, therefore, being in this state of blissful ignorance, they are satisfied with their prices. But the profits of the middlemen they know, or think they know, all about; and, therefore, they propose to abate them as a nuisance. The present arrangement which has been devised by the manufacturers for distributing implements among the farmers is the result of many years of expensive trial and experiment. It is a system of doing business that has been rendered necessary, and that was absolutely demanded

BY THE FARMERS THEMSELVES.

As I have before said, a large proportion of farmers are sorely in need of capital to carry on their business successfully. They have consequently pressed the dealer for implements on time. If they could not get them from one dealer on terms to suit, they have gone to another; and the man that could give the longest time has received their trade. The dealer, having been thus compelled to sell on time, has demanded time-terms from the manufacturer. And herein we find the germ of the whole system upon which the business of the manufacture and distribution of implements and machinery is founded, and in which the apparently-high prices which have been charged by the dealers, of which so much complaint has been made, have had their origin. It has for many years been well understood, and taken for granted, that the farmers, or a large proportion of them, would insist on buying their implements on time; and that they would practically pay for them when-ever it might suit their convenience. These facts having been once admitted, and fully comprehended in all their bearings and import, it will be readily understood, by business-men at least, why it is that the business of dealing in agricultural implements, which is so flattering in promise, and so alluring to the inexperienced, is, in fact, one of the most annoying, unremunerating,

EVERY WAY UNSATISFACTORY

departments of trade that man ever engaged in. I speak knowingly and deliberately, and from that acquaintance with details which long experience alone can give. And yet this system of business, with all of its admitted defects, has practically placed within the reach of every farmer throughout the country the implements that were indispensable to his success, and that have, within the last twenty-five years, completely revolutionized farming in a large portion of our country. The system is practicable, flexible, and, to a large extent, it meets the necessities and promotes the substantial interests of the entire farming community. To the young farmer, just commencing life, it tenders encouragement; to the needy and unfortunate, it extends assistance; to the laborious, thrifty, and single-handed farmer with limited means, it proffers available and timely resources; while, to the opulent and independent farmer, with ample means in hand, it supplies on an hour's notice, and at a liberal discount, the much-needed implement just in time to prevent threatening embarrassment and loss on the farm. And yet

THERE IS A BETTER WAY.

Whenever farmers, or a large majority of them, shall have ceased to demand that a middleman shall furnish them with capital on which to base and carry on their farming operations, in the form of implements sold on long time; whenever they shall be ready to pay cash for implements on the delivery of the goods,—then, and not till then, the cost of implements to them will drop from 15 to 25 per cent. Then the interest on capital, the expenses, the losses, and the wear and tear incident to the business as now conducted, will be lessened at least one-half. Then, and not till then, the plow that now costs them $16 can be bought for $12; the cultivator for which they now pay $30 can be bought for $25, and the reaper for which they now give their note, payable two years after date, with 8 per cent interest after six months, and with 10 per cent interest after date if not paid at maturity, can be bought for $140, cash on delivery. And then, also, those glorious, golden days shall have come,—and may all true Grangers speed the time by valiant deeds as well as by passing indignation resolutions,—then, I say, the business of the manufacture and distribution of agricultural implements will be far more productive of net profit to both manufacturer and dealer, and

FAR MORE SATISFACTORY

every way, than it now is.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I cannot forbear expressing the most profound conviction attained in my former article, and still entertained that the subject-matter under discussion has, after all, a third side, and that that side is well worthy of consideration. MIDDLEMAN.

A Farmer on Free Trade.

HICKORY GROVE, Coles Co., Ill., March 22, 1874.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A great deal has been written in your valuable paper about farmers, middlemen, and plowmakers,—each party, with due regard to self-interest, doubtless thinking the comse they take right. The knights of the anvil seem to think they have the farmer under their heel; the middleman thinks that, under his manipulations, the maker and user of the plow get unlimited advantages; while the farmer is screeching lustily against the plucking by two at one time.

Instead of losing so much time wrangling over the matter, we should look out for a remedy, and, if not applicable just now, to put such differences out of the question in future.

If the farmers see no cure, it is not the fault of THE TRIBUNE, as excellent articles have appeared from time to time on Free Trade, which, I am sorry to see, the farmers are slow to imbibe. It might be necessary for all parties to know, that, if the brave twenty-one who will die on gory combination's breast before selling a plow to a customer, were wiped out to-morrow, the community would suffer little, or at most only a temporary loss.

The articles which appeared in THE TRIBUNE lately about English and American plows were substantially correct. The American implement is

FAR BEHIND THE TIMES;

more fitted, in my opinion, to bring out the gyrations of the nimblest dancing-master than to do anything dignified with the name of good plowing. I think any European manufacturer of agricultural implements would supply such "skip-jacks" at $60 per dozen. I don't think there is a good breaking-plow made in this State. I had to send to Ohio for one lately. It is true that, in this alluvial soil, without a rock, stone, or an acre of stiff clay, where the merest scratching makes an average crop, they pitch, jerk, and shovel along as a great rate, hitting where they don't miss; and, as might be expected from such undue exertion, the trifle of steel, wood, pig-iron, and round bolts finds an early resting-place in some fence-corner,—not lasting one-fourth the time a good article should, and costing twice as much.

It is very generally put forth that the farmer is such a poor, needy fellow that, if he only can get the article on time, any other consideration is not noticed. This is not fact. I have farmed very extensively, and almost invariably pay cash, and find I can do no better than my neighbors do on six months' time. I know middlemen are not in the slightest anxious about cash down, but seem to prefer selling on time; and that farmers who will get no reduction for cash carry their money home with them again. It seems the plow or cultivator is made

TO BE SOLD ON TIME,

and priced accordingly.

The farmer is in no way protected; the laboring-man is not freed from foreign competitors; but these supercilious plow-makers, knowing we can't import a labor-saving implement, think they can have it all their own way. They should learn wisdom in time, or they will hasten events, bringing competitors to their very doors, and, instead of grasping at immense fortunes in a few years, have to learn competition is the life of trade, and be satisfied with the moderate, steady, and sure reward of honest industry which this productive bolstering up is very ill-calculated to bring home to them.

There is not one farmer in a thousand who is not, as he should be, in favor of home manufactures; but when, instead of dealing courteously with their patrons, and giving honest articles at fair prices, manufacturers resort to coercion, almost coercion, they forfeit any leanings towards consideration, and it should be a matter of indifference to the farmer if he gets the articles he wants from England or Germany, Russia or Timbuctoo.

It is a favorite theme with some newspaper-writers and political aspirants, to descant on the danger to this country of the

"PAUPER-LABOR OF EUROPE."

This pauper-machinery is, however, very acceptable and useful when it comes in flesh and bones. If it came in manufactured steel, iron, and woolen goods, it would be in every respect very welcome to the farmer, reducing his expenses greatly, and adding to his comforts very much; also, giving him a very clear insight into the difference between selling cheap with buying dear, and selling cheap with buying cheap. The consumption of our surplus produce is very much dependent on this "pauper-labor"; it is the American farmer's best friend, and any measure to benefit it will inevitably increase the demand for what we have to sell. It has been reported lately that a thousand per week of American operatives have left here for the shores of the Old World. They knew what they were doing; so that, while the owners of American mills and manufactories amass their millions speedily, the workers don't get more pay than farmers' hands, if as much, I presume.

Farmers, this Protective Tariff is a mockery, delusion, and snare,—a thing gotten up to rob the many for the benefit of a few. Railroad abuses, compared to it, are trifles. Manufacturers may threaten, if it is abolished, they and their hands, instead of using up your produce, will go to farming, and increase the products of the soil so much that ruinous prices must follow. Not one bit of it; they have too much room to come down; have unlimited resources, distance, and the cheapest food at their doors, which is simple protection; and will have, in all probability, to come to the hardpan of paying honest goods at an honest price; but no workshops will be stopped, no fires blown out,—not one. Enlightened natives,

ADOPT FREE TRADE;

this one will become equally liberal. Why delay about it? Let Free Trade and equal justice be the battle-cry at the next election, and the victory is yours. The result will be increased prosperity instead of ruin. Respectfully,

W. A. GREEN.

N. B.—I am no Englishman,—no Granger; have been at no farmers' meeting; am merely an observer of events; have lived with Free Trade as well as Protection; have whistled after European as well as American plows; may aspire to the name of a practical farmer; and, without prejudice, can in no way see that the farmer has looked for one iota more than simple justice to himself.

A Farmer on Agents.

UNION TOWN, Livingston Co., Ill., March 20, 1874.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Some of the communications sent to you speak of the agents for selling agricultural implements as "a band of rogues," "little better than robbers." Now, I am a farmer, and am in full sympathy with the farmers. But I believe in justice. Therefore I can never agree with any one holding such views as the above. Some of those writers say, "Do away with local agents, and deal direct with the manufacturing companies, and pay cash. This is

IDLE TALK;

for any reasonable man knows we are not yet able to pay cash for all we purchase. Therefore, agents and other middlemen are as necessary to the farmer as his horse or cow. How many farmers are there to-day that owe their first start in life to those same agents that many now abuse and condemn? I hold it is an inestimable benefit to three-fourths of the farmers, that they have an opportunity of purchasing their farming implements, and waiting until they can raise a crop before having them to pay for. I speak from experience, for I have only to look back a few years, when I was starting out upon life's doubtful voyage, without money, and a comparative stranger. And I will ever remember with feelings of gratitude the agent that then assisted me, and waited until I raised a crop and paid them. And there are thousands to-day, whose voices are lost in the busy whirl of life, who will bear witness of the truthfulness of my assertions. That the farmers are imposed upon by some, is a truth that none will attempt to deny. But they will

NOT LISTEN THERE WRONGS

by quarrelling with and abusing all other classes of men. No, we are the ones in a condition—cannot afford it, at this early day to act in this manner; so say nothing of justice.

Are we going to pattern after the wild savage of the Far West, who, when he imagines himself wronged, spares neither friend or foe? When the farmers have laid aside such feelings of hatred; when they learn to distinguish friend from foe; when they are willing to recognize every honest man, be his trade be what it may, —then, and not till then, can they hope to triumph. C. F.

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

Luxation of the Patella, or Knee-Pan.—The Treatment of a Dislocation of the Patella, or of So-Called "Being Stifled," When of Short Standing.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MANHATTAN, Kan., March 19, 1874.

A LUXATION OF THE PATELLA, OR KNEE-PAN.

JANESVILLE, Wis., March 15, 1874.

MR. "VETERINARIAN":—SIR: I have been a constant reader of your articles in THE TRIBUNE for several years, and the information you give is very much. Will you be so kind as to give me a little advice regard to the best treatment of a young colt which is suffering from the dislocation of the stifle-joint. When about 3 or 4 months old, I shut him in a cow-stable, and, in passing through a manger, he bruised the stifle so that a soft bunch, about the size of a man's fist, came just below the joint. It seems to contain a fluid. The bone slips around very easily by a slight movement of the hand. The injury is of about two months' standing. Have done nothing for it, hoping it would come out all right in time; but it gets no better, and, if anything, the animal is more lame than at first. I am, respectfully yours, J. R. MINOR.

Answer to J. R. Minor: A luxation of the patella, or knee-pan, although easily cured when new, must be considered as almost incurable when it is of four months' standing, and attended with, or facilitated by, a large, morbid expansion of the capsular ligament, which fastens the patella to the femur, closes the joint between these two bones, and contains, in the cavity thus formed, the synovia, or the lubricating fluid of the joint. In your case it may be still worse; for it is possible that the colt, by passing through the stanchions, not only bruised the knee-pan and its ligaments, but also broke one of these transversal bands fastened to the femur, which strengthen the capsular ligament, and keep the patella laterally in its proper place. If so, a perfect cocvery will be impossible. If you can avail yourself of the services of a competent veterinary surgeon without incurring great expense, I would advise you to ask such a one to examine your colt, and, according to circumstances, to undertake the treatment, especially if the colt is a valuable animal. If you cannot, I would advise you to apply, about twice a week, just below and at the sides of the knee-pan, but not above the same, a liniment composed of one part of cantharides and four parts of oil, boiled together for about half an hour. This liniment must be rubbed in sufficiently with the hand so as to bring it into a thorough contact with the skin; and the applications of the same may be repeated, from time to time, till the desired result has been accomplished, or till it has become evident that no cure will be effected. The colt, during such a treatment, should be kept in the stable.

In connection with the answer to your inquiry, it may not be out of place to describe briefly

THE TREATMENT OF A DISLOCATION OF THE PATELLA, OR SO-CALLED "BEING STIFLED," WHEN OF SHORT STANDING.

A dislocation of the patella is effected, in most cases, by a sudden and violent contraction of those muscles which fasten to that bone, such as vectus femoris, the vastus externus and internus, and the crureus, but especially of the anteri or head, or portion of the biceps femoris, which draws the patella away from the articular groove, or trochlea, of the femur, or thigh-bone, and lodges the same upon the external eminence of that trochlea, or articular surface for the patella. This, of course, is possible only when the contraction of those muscles is a sudden one, and strong enough to overcome the natural tension of those ligaments which, under normal conditions, keep the patella in its proper place. Such a luxation or dislocation of the patella may be perfect or be imperfect. In the latter case, it is often sufficient to replace the patella to its proper position, if the antagonists of those muscles named above are excited to act, or to contract themselves, rather suddenly; in other words, by causing the horse to kick, or by pushing the weight of the unsuspecting animal suddenly from the sound hind leg upon the lame one. If, however, the luxation is a perfect one, another modus operandi becomes necessary. In such a case, the operator needs no assistance, and, standing near the foreleg of an, who, standing near the foreleg of the horse, has to take hold of the hind foot of the lame leg, and has to raise that foot as much forward, and as high, and as near up to the elbow of the foreleg, as he possibly can, in order to relax the powerful muscles inserted in the knee-pan, so as to enable the operator, who takes his position a little behind and at the side of the lame leg, to dislodge the patella from the external eminence of the lower end of the femur, and to push it back into its former position.

As a dislocation of the patella is not possible without a relaxation of at least some of its ligaments, and as these ligaments cannot obtain, immediately their natural tensions again, subsequent dislocations of the patella will frequently pass their appearance, sometimes with a very short time after the patella has been replaced to its normal position. Therefore, although such subsequent dislocations are much easier removed than the first one, as the contraction of the muscles will offer much less resistance, it will be advisable to keep the patient quietly in the stable after the operation has been performed. If several dislocations have taken place, or, what is the same, if the ligaments have become very relaxed, or have been strained considerably, it will be necessary to apply some stimulants or counter-irritants, respectively, just below and at the sides of the knee-pan, that is, to wash those parts with an astringent decoction,—of oak-bark, for instance,—or to rub in some spirits of camphor, or some tincture of cantharides. In such a case, it will be useful not only to keep the horse in the stable, but also to tie the same in such a way as will prevent him from lying down. VETERINARIAN.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Shipping Corn to New York.—The Old and the New Agents.—Fallacies of the Grangers.—The Plow-Ring.—New Blackberries.—Transactions of the Wisconsin and the Illinois State Horticultural Societies.—Forest-Tree Planting in Wisconsin.—Test of Apples.—Cannery-Seed for the Prairies.—No. 6 and Pain-Killer Medicines.—Progress with Spring-Work.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 26, 1874.

Since the beginning of the Farmer's Movement, there has been a steady effort making to cut down commissions to their lowest point, in order to realize the highest returns to the farmer. In many cases the thing has overreached itself, and the farmer, in becoming his own middle-man,

HAS LOST MONEY.

Then, again, the agents of the Clubs and Granges have not been sufficiently expert, or rather educated to the business, to do the best, or as well as the old commission-men would have done. The result thus shows that the old system is the very best that has as yet been devised; and that the new class of Club and Grange agents and purchasers will, as a general thing, prove a failure. This is in the very nature of things. In the first place, there is nothing new in the mode of doing business; the selling and the buying are the same; and it is not probable that the new agents will be any more honest than the old, while they lack the experience that long practice and acquaintance with both buyer and seller have given them.

Our farmers at this point proposed to pay

ONLY ONE COMMISSION

on their crop of corn, and that one at the end of the route, at New York City. The corn was shipped Feb. 12, and sold in New York on the 4th of March. On the 10th returns of sale were made, and a single check returned for amount due. Ten days were lost in collecting the check, making thirty-two days occupied in the sale of the corn and returning the money. They were offered 48 cents per bushel after the corn was on the cars, or they might ship through on the contract of the middlemen. According to their figures, the corn would net them 52 cents at least. But they did not take into account all the little items that go to make up the charges on single shipments. To show those elements, I will give

THE BILLS

as they came back from the consignee:

One car, 18,872 lbs, or 336 24-56 bushels, sold at 78 cents	$ 260.07
Paid freight from Savoy to Champaign, 4½ miles	13.49
Freight to New York, 356 miles	102.85
Elevating &c	2.50
Weighing	1.25
Commission, 2½ per cent	6.50
	$131.50
Net (or 39½ per bushel)	$128.57
Four cars, 80,619 lbs, 1,437 22-56 bushels, sold at 78c	1,147.88
Paid freight, 4 cars, from Savoy to Champaign, 4½ miles	71.92
Freight to New York, 356	435.20
Elevating, ½c	11.04
Weighing	5.62
Commission, 2½ per cent	28.70
	$ 570.04
Net (or 39 7-56 per bushel)	$ 570.84

The loss on the one-car lot was $31.47, besides laying out of the money one month. The loss on the four-car lot was $129.54.

The question arises at once: How would the dealer make it, the 48 cents offer

HAVE MADE HIMSELF WHOLE

in the premises? In the first place, he has a draw-back on freight, and the Eastern line proposed to refund him one-half of the exorbitant charges for the 4½ miles. Then, again, his commission-charges would be 1 cent a bushel, instead of 2½ per cent. In this way he would have made himself good by a deduction of charges. Say what you will, these Grange shippers can and do get better rates than the small shippers, and they know just where to cut down expenses.

If the same corn had been

SHIPPED TO CHICAGO,

the charges would have been as follows:

One car, 336 24-56 bu, freight 16 14-100s per 100 lbs	$21.13
Commission, 1c per bu	3.39
	$24.46

Contra.

336 24-56 bu, market-price March 4, 54 cents	$180.58
Net (or 44 cents per bu)	$145.09

The loss would have been only $14.45; and on the four-car lot would have been $59.41.

On Saturday, the 16th, new corn sold in Chicago at 60 cents, and at Savoy station at 55 cents, Tolona the same, and at Champaign at 52 cents. The corn shipped at Tolona goes east via Champaign. That is, it makes a short haul of nine miles north on the Illinois Central, and then east via Indianapolis. The dealers at Tolona are the parties purchasing at Savoy. How they can pay 3 cents a bushel more than the Champaign dealers, and ship over the same line, to which is added enormous charges for the nine miles, is one of the mysteries of railroad, White Line management. But the broad fact is there to confront the simple-minded Granger. The same day, corn in New York was quoted at 89@90 cents. Taking the above freight-bill as a criterion, the corn in New York would net 51 9-10 cents per bushel to the Granger who desired to ship and be his own middleman. It is but fair to say that, since the 16th, corn has ruled at Savoy 3 or 4 cents less, and now the rate is but 1 or 2 cents above the price at Champaign.

The fact is becoming apparent that since the falling-off in receipts, the lines are

PRIVATELY BIDDING AGAINST EACH OTHER.

Whether the Illinois Central could get the corn from this part of the State at any price, as against the Eastern lines, is a question, but one that would do them no harm in trying. For 130 miles they charge over 16 cents per 100 pounds. Eight to 10 cents would secure most of it, taking the regular Eastern rates as a basis. Then our farmers prefer to ship to Chicago. They get the daily market-quotations, and could take advantage of them; but, in shipping to New York, the prices may vary largely before the goods are sold. Then corn is sold in New York without inspection. The day the five cars were sold, the quotation was 81 cents, yet the sales returned were at 78. For the amount at least, corn should go from this part of the State

TO CHICAGO;

and no doubt that the Illinois Central Railroad would find it to its advantage to see that it is not overcharged. Other business would follow the corn, and, on the whole, might be profitable.

In the New York Sun of a late date is an instance of shipping wheat from Nebraska, with no better result than the five cars of corn mentioned.

If any farmer thinks that he can do better in it is safe of his produce than a good, fair salesman can for him, he is at liberty to try it, for this is a free country. There are many abuses to be corrected; but any attempts to do without Boards of Trade, commission-men, and merchants, will prove a signal failure. Among the fallacies of the Grangers is the purchase of goods at retail at wholesale prices.

The war making on the

SO-CALLED PLOW-RING,

is a war of demagogues for political capital, seeking the sympathies and votes of the Grangers. In the end it will fail. This county has a conceded Republican majority of 1,500, and yet that party dared not put up a ticket at the last election. There is no war at this point on the Plow-Ring. Gentle Grangers buying such goods as pleases them, but without regard to who made them, provided that the price is satisfactory. Some faint attempts have been made at the wholesale purchase of goods, but trade has gone back to its old channels, and Shylocks are a paralyzed of the regular dealers. A dealer told me yesterday that his sales since Jan. 1 have been larger than in any previous year, and that nine-tenths of them were cash in hand; and this house deals in the goods of the so-called ring manufacturers. So much for buncombe. Good goods and low prices will take the lead, however demagogues may bluster.

NEW BLACKBERRIES.

To say that most of the new blackberries that are put on the market are arrant humbugs, is using a mild term. I see the Missouri Mammoth yet figured in respectable nursery-catalogues. It is impossible that these nurserymen have been asleep for the past three or four years, since this swindle has been exposed. I have several letters of inquiry in regard to the Snyder blackberry, but personally I know nothing of it. A friend in whose judgment I have the highest confidence, and who visited a plantation of it last summer, says the fruit is small, and that it did not meet his expectations, and he concluded not to invest in it. Some plant-peddlers offer the plants at $3 per dozen, $20 per 100, or $150 per 1,000. Plants may be had of regular nurserymen at $1 per dozen, $3 per 100, and $20 per 1,000. They were said to have originated near Laporte, Ind., where plants may be had at low rates. It is probable that the plant is hardy in many localities, but may not be of any great value on exposed prairie-farms. For my own family of raspberries will be found more desirable in all such places than the blackberry. It would be well to go slow on any new blackberry, several of which are now on the market. We must bear in mind that the owners of a new fruit, or the inventor of a patent, are liable to be a little enthusiastic, and we may discount their opinion several per cent.

George Marrow, Secretary of the

WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

has sent me the Transactions of that Society for the year 1873. It is a nice volume of 200 pages, and cannot fail to be of great interest to the tree-planter, the orchardist, and gardener of the State. The annual meeting for 1874 was held the first week in February, of which there is a full report. Of course, no such book would have been turned out by the State Printers in so short a time. In the history of State Horticultural Transactions, this work has been presented in the shortest space of time. The work can be had of the Secretary at Madison for $1, which entitles the person to membership.

Wisconsin pays a bounty on

FOREST-TREE PLANTING

of $2 per annum per acre,—limiting the planting to shelter-belts, not exceeding one-fifth of the whole tract, and of trees that grow not less than 30 feet high. This include white pine, oak, balsam-fir, basswood, beech, birch, butternut, cedar (probably red cedar), black cherry, chestnut, coffee-tree, cucumber-tree, elm, hackberry, hemlock, hickory, larch, locust, maple, oak, pine, spruce, tulip-tree, and walnut. It is doubtful if the coffee-tree, the cucumber, and the tulip will grow in any part of the State,—at least not on the open prairie. The two latter grow in the forests of Indiana and Michigan, but do not reach such a Northern point in the forest-belts of the prairie streams. Both of them refuse to grow at this point.

The winter of 1872-3 was very destructive on orchard trees. The cause of this was attributed to the drought of the previous season and the long-continued cold of the winter, but the orchardists are not discouraged, and hope by the aid of their shelter-belts to produce at least a partial supply of the more hardy fruits, such as apples, pears, grapes, and plums.

THE LIST OF APPLES RECOMMENDED

is: Tetofski, Duchess of Oldenburg, Haas, Plumb's Cider, Snow, Walbridge, Red Astrachan, Ritter, Fameuse, Red Sea-No-Further, Dyer, Davis, Colman Sweet, Sk'i Lawrence, Willow Twig, and Pewaukee. The fourth, sixth, eighth, and fourteenth are little, if any, known outside of Wisconsin; but whether they are local seedlings, or some unrecognized variety, is uncertain. The Haas apple is known farther south as Fall Queen. I have fruited it for about twenty years; it is a very showy red apple, of the autumn list with us, but will probably keep long into winter in Wisconsin.

These State meetings are far more useful than most people have given them credit for. They are the exponents of the year's experience, and point out the effects of soil, culture, and varieties of trees and plants on climate. The apple-list, that embraced more than a thousand varieties at the first plantings, is now reduced to a list of fourteen that could be agreed upon for general planting. Four of these are not known to the south, while a hardy-fork, as the cannot be bound in sheaves, and is run through the machine loose. In a wet season it will barely pay expenses; but not in a dry one. I have often seen it in flower-gardens, and about the house-grounds where the bird-cages have been cleansed out.

The German canary-seed is inferior to that grown in Spain and on the islands. It appears to delight best in a warm, moist climate, and, I should judge, a rich sandy soil. The climate of England is too cool for it.

NO. 6 AND PAIN-KILLER.

WOODSTOCK COUNTY, Ill., March 16, 1874.

MR. "RURAL":—SIR: A great many years ago, our chief family medicine was Dr. Thompson's No. 6. We have Pain-Killer that tastes much like it, but is no better, if as good, and the druggist charges an enormous price for it. Our old reliable No. 6 costs only a trifle. I wish you could tell me how to make it. I want to get the material and make it myself. Can you give me a recipe for a good, cheap liniment? It is a good thing to have many sense of those uneasy sensations in the house. Husband says they are of no use, but I feel better to have them at hand. MRS. V. T. M.

No. 6 is made of gum myrrh, red pepper, and alcohol, or pure spirits: Gum myrrh, 4 ounces; capsicum (red pepper) of the druggist, as it is much stronger than the red pepper of our gardens, half an ounce; and one quart of pure spirits, or alcohol, with half a pint of water added, if the latter is used. Bv adding to this more or less of opium, you have the whole family of Pain-Killers, from that of Perry Davis down. Perry Davis has been dead many years, but his Pain-Killer don't die. Mrs. "Rural" was taught to venerate No. 6 when a child; but she gives it in very light doses, as she has not forgotten the fiery teaspoonful that her mother considered important. But, in those days, mothers were more heroic in giving medicine than mothers are nowadays. I can remember fighting a dose of this No. 6, but was reduced to submission by being held down by my mother's foot on my chest, my mother's pistol upon with a spoon, and the burning liquid went down my throat. Since then I have leaned towards Homeopathy, or at least take No. 6 in small doses.

A GOOD LINIMENT.

One ounce of landanum, one of olive oil, one of spirits of ammonia, and one of chloroform. Shake before using, as the latter sinks to the bottom of the vial. It is a warming application, and blisters if covered with a cloth. As Mrs. M. says, some of these simple remedies are good in their place; but to keep dosing with them is not a good thing. And yet they often save us a doctor's bill and many periods of distress. A cold or sore throat, to which we of the country are liable, is often checked with something of the kind; and yet we should let the quack-medicines alone, as a general thing, as many of them are detestable mixtures. I know that my lady-friends will thank me for advising them to go light on all kinds of drugs.

Spring is fairly at hand, and all kinds of

FARM-WORK

are in progress. The winter-wheat is superb, and a greater breadth is sown than usual. The hog-crop has been sold very low, and a disposition to sell corn rather than to feed it is perceptible. Oats and spring-wheat are having attention; and a fair breadth of corn will, no doubt, be planted, but much less than in 1872. There is a growing interest in mixed crops, in which flax, potatoes, and the grasses begin to figure. The country for fruit-trees is also improved, and the damaged orchards will be in part replaced. Our reading farmers are planting but a few varieties of the apple, while others are putting in anything that looks well and promises a variety. Pears and peaches have done so badly that few will be planted. The Illinois Central, in addition to larch-planting, is to plant several miles of Osage hedge as an experiment. In 1855 they planted 30 miles; but the work was so badly done that only a few rows of the fence now remain to tell the tale of failure. Letting hedging out by contract is poor business. A few years since, a large number of contracts for farm-hedges was made in this county, but the contracts were so drawn that the profit came in the first year, and, as was intended at the start, the contracts were abandoned, and the farmers sued for the first payment on the first year's work, and they had to pay it. The whole was a swindle, and farmers should do their own hedge-making, and so should railroad companies, if they want a good hedge. RURAL.

CORN AS FOOD.

DUNDEE, Ill., March 23, 1874.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Corn-cake and corn-bread recipes: One pint sour buttermilk, half a cup of molasses, half a teaspoonful of soda, half a teaspoonful of salt; stir in two-thirds corn-meal and one-third wheat-flour, to make a stiff batter; bake immediately in a buttered tin.

Another: Take one quart of corn-meal; pour boiling water on and wet it thoroughly; when sufficiently cool, add half a cup of hop yeast (brewer's yeast is preferable), one cup of molasses, one teaspoonful of salt; thicken with either Graham-flour, rye-flour, or wheat-flour; mix thoroughly; then put it in a buttered pan; let it stand to rise; when light, bake slowly, so as not to burn the crust. When thoroughly done, eat warm, with butter; you will find it most delicious.

These are New England recipes. I do not know whether the Southerners can beat them or not. MRS. R. M. KELLOGG.

A SEA-SIDE IDYL.

(IN TWO PARTS.)

PART II.

My thoughts revert to that wild night
When winged storm-fiend was the knight
Of orphanage on her young heart,
And sorrow's foretaste did impart;
Until, from Courts of the Most High,
Responsive to her petitioning cry
Waited, an Angel sought Earth's shore,
And, tapping at her lorn heart's door,
Insisted himself her chamber guest,
The ministrant of those blest,
Embodier from Heaven sent,
The mischief spirit of Content
To mold now radiant, and to me
Vestal in her purity.

Flora's fair Kingdom lay abloom,
In fragrant moons of leafy June;
The Peruvian circus wore on high
A net-work on cornices dry;
Our ears the dulcet notes did drink
Of the silver-throated tom-tit-link,
Greeting the summer with happy lay;
Birds in their rich finery, in hymns gay,
Clurp'd and twitter'd in sylvan shades
Of gurgling cians, whose song obeyed
The fickle spirit of the breeze,
As it conjured among the trees;
The tireless surf rolled melody,
The plunder-foam join'd minstrelsy,

She caught the glass of Nature's bloom,
Odd fragrant bowers of hanging June;
Ah! how her heart grew light, who read to me
Fairest of Earth's divinity!
To her my heart had strangely warmed,
Within it deep attachment formed;
As conscious, in youth's early glow,
When from the heart strong currents flow,
Arteries of love warms throbbing beat
Diagnosticate a febrile heat!
Nigh pleasing to the heart
That blessing lies from Cupid's dart,
And lingers o'er a perfumed tress
In vestiary of pure caress!

Out of the azure of the sky,
As Phœbus shines to fructify,
His fires to Earth director yield,
And ripen grows the ripening field,
And silken grows the tassel'd corn,
As it greets day rays morn after morn;
So her heart blossom'd when early Spring
Dissolved the fetters of Winter-Ring;
When chased the gloom of Night away,
The crimson sun of glinting Day;
The dancer fires of Summer-time
Love's Photons, on her heart did shine,
And ripe, as he advanc'd apace,
Grew the smile on her sunny face,
The pink carnation on her cheek,—
Love's language from soft eyes did speak;
Thus tacitly she gave to me
T

THE CANAL CONVENTION.

Lee County Victorious Over Whiteside.

The Latter Lays Its Discomfiture to Chicago, and Threatens to "Pay Off" That City.

Probability that the Canal Question Will Enter into the Politics of the Fifth and Sixth Congressional Districts.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., March 25, 1874.

The Cheap Transportation Convention, which met here yesterday, will have had the effect of stirring up public feeling in Northwestern Illinois, even if the resolutions adopted are never heard of elsewhere again. In fact, it is not too much to say that, unless other more important local matters occur to divert attention, the feeling engendered in and by this Convention will exercise

A CONSIDERABLE INFLUENCE

upon the politics of this and the adjoining Congressional District next fall. As party-lines are so nearly obliterated, it will be a matter of more vital importance to the Fifth and Sixth Congressional Districts to see that the Representatives chosen are entirely sound upon the Canal question than upon the worn-out dogmas of either political party. And the test of soundness is not necessarily that the candidates shall advocate the construction of any canal at all,—much less *the* particular canal recommended in the resolutions adopted by the Convention.

The reports of the Convention in the Chicago dailies, just received, though in the main sufficiently accurate, were only accounts of the official action of the Convention, and gave no idea of the

CURRENTS OF FEELING

which produced the results. It is possible, too, that there were two views of the unanimity of the Convention; hence some of the gossip of the day will perhaps do something to show the real complexion of the different delegations.

In the first place, the call for the Convention was purposely made broad enough to secure a large representation from many different points; and, while the wording of the call thus brought many there who had no special interest in the Rock Island & Hennepin Canal, it was a bright thought to get them there, stun them with statistics, and force them to vote as it was intended they should. The Convention, in fact, proved a net strong enough to hold a whale and fine enough to catch a minnow.

The presence of two parties, as stated in THE TRIBUNE dispatches, was shown at an early hour, —the localities where the feeling pro and con was highest being Lee and Whiteside Counties respectively. The exact reason why

LEE COUNTY

should be so enthusiastically in favor of a canal which, by the most favorable calculation, would reduce by one-third the water-power at Dixon, the principal city in the county, was, that the people of the county, even the power-owners, were impressed with the idea that they could better afford to have the cheap transportation rates which the canal would bring about than they could afford to retain water-power without the canal. Having this idea very strongly placed in their minds, they were quite prepared to sacrifice one-third of their power—because they would be benefited even then? No, indeed——because they "looked to the welfare of the great Northwest, and the good of the whole country," etc., *ad lib.*

On the other hand, why did

THE WHITESIDERS,

particularly the residents of Sterling, so bitterly oppose the canal? Well, the trouble with them was, that they were afraid the canal would not pay them as well as the water-power would; hence they preferred to keep the power. That the affair on both sides was purely local, could not be disguised from the most casual observer, though each party viewed the other in quiet at first, in hope that the other would make the first attack.

Previous to the hour of assembling, the Whiteside delegation gathered in the ladies' parlor of the Harper House, and discussed the propriety of making a bold strike to obtain possession of the temporary organization. As Thomas Galt, Esq., Mayor of Rock Island, was to call the Convention to order, however, it was found that it would be impossible to grab the temporary Chairmanship, and the project was abandoned. The first struggle, therefore, came up over the Committee on Credentials; and had not the Whiteside delegation wasted time in fighting this and other unimportant points, they might have had more influence with the Convention later in the day.

Again, they made

A BITTER WRANGLE

over the motion to refer all resolutions to the Committee on Resolutions without debate. The intention of the mover was simply to save time; but he was misunderstood, not only by the men of Sterling, but by a number of others, as appeared later in the day, when Waldo M. Potter wished to offer a resolution, and had to fight for the privilege even of introducing it. And right here it may be said that the Lee County delegation frequently laid themselves open to the charge of "ring" rule, or minority rule. They passed Mr. Utley's resolution to refer the resolutions to the Committee without debate,—not because they wished to save time, but because they were afraid that the other side would introduce some resolution which would knock all their cut-and dried plans into cocked hats. Hence they hurried the motion through, and gained the prestige of a hard-fought success. These were the trifles—together with the possession of the Chairman, which was no trifle—which gained

THE VICTORY FOR THE LEE COUNTY MEN.

After that, the great majority of the Convention voted just as the Dixon crowd intended they should. The defeated party, desirous of finding some extraneous cause for their discomfiture, discovered a dozen Chicago men present, and set up the cry of "Chicago did it!" In spite of the good words and votes of the Chicago delegation in behalf of the Mississippi improvement scheme, the Sterlingites continued their petty cry, and went off with scowling visages, threatening to pay Chicago off.

And how did they propose to do it? Well, there were two plans discussed among the Whiteside gentlemen, and, though they vehemently opposed the adoption of the resolution asking aid for this canal, they did not, in any case, suggest anything better. Among themselves the subject was freely talked over, however, and the two plans, the adoption of which was to

LEAVE POOR CHICAGO OUT IN THE COLD,

were as follows: First, the Rock River was to be made available for slack-water navigation by a series of dams and locks, as far as Watertown, Wis. Here Wisconsin should take hold of the work, and make the connection with Lake Winnebago and Green Bay. Steamers from the Mississippi could then reach Lake Michigan without breaking bulk. Or, the Government was to hasten the improvement of the Mississippi River above Rock Island, as far as Port Byron. The great crops of the Northwest would then be sent to London, Liverpool, and New York via St. Louis and New Orleans, and the pride of Chicago should be humbled in the dust. Extended speeches were made to show that already grain could be sent cheaper that way than any other; but one of the advocates of that route was completely nonplussed, after making the above statement, on being asked why the grain didn't go that way. He finally stammered out that he supposed those extortionate railroads were to blame. He then sat down suddenly, leaving his hearers in doubt whether he meant that people patronized the railroads because the latter were extortionate, or because they preferred that mode of transportation.

The route already surveyed by the General Government for the canal was almost a straight line from Hennepin to Watertown; but another,

MORE DESIRABLE PLAN

was, that suggested by the Fulton *Journal*, which desired that Fulton should be made the western terminus, but was willing that Rock River should be utilized for about 30 miles from the mouth.

The whole direct result of the Convention will be the presentation of the resolutions to Congress, where they will be promptly placed on file, or otherwise disposed of. The genuine bad feeling created, however, will undoubtedly be more lasting; and it would not be surprising to see

CANAL AND ANTI-CANAL PARTIES

this fall. At least, while there are so few strictly party issues as at the present time, men will gladly turn to some other points of difference to obtain the matter for a new departure. Indeed, it is quite possible that the two foremost men in the movement, in advocacy and opposition, may be candidates for Congress in their respective districts next fall. Of course, it is not to be supposed that any of them had this in view while speaking; yet such a candidacy would hardly surprise any one acquainted with all the facts on both sides. A.

Note from Mr. W. C. Snyder.

FULTON, Whiteside Co., Ill., March 26, 1874.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your report of the proceedings of the Rock Island Convention, your reporter gives the impression that the Mississippi River improvement resolution was adopted by the Convention. This was not so. Said resolution was defeated, and so declared by the Chairman. Your reporter also states that I made a *second* attack on Chicago, after Mr. Potter's resolution was *rejected*. I made *no* remarks before the Convention after Mr. Potter's resolution was offered. Allow me to state, in this connection, that I was credibly informed that the Chicago delegation voted against laying my resolution upon the table, and also voted for Mr. Potter's resolution. This being the case, I carefully make the correction. Yours, W. C. SNYDER.

A LIE AS A STANDARD OF VALUE.

Address of Edward Atkinson, of Massachusetts, Delivered Before the Cooper Institute Anti-Inflation Meeting, Tuesday Evening, March 24.

From the New York Tribune.

The word I bring from Massachusetts is this: We are rejoiced to see that the time has come when the discussion of the great fiscal questions, on which the welfare of the people so much depends, can call together such an assemblage as the one before me. It is time, indeed, that the rule of rectitude and probity should be applied to the dealings of the Government with the people; without which, as we who are merchants and manufacturers so well know, no commerce, either among men or between nations—not even social order—can possibly exist. The Government itself is to-day the great example of dishonesty and of useless and vicious insolvency; hence it is no wonder that the agents, its spies, its informers, attempt to cast obloquy upon those except for whom the utter anarchy of mutual distrust would prevail. Were not the merchants, the traders, the people far better and more honest than the laws their rulers made for them, the nation itself would cease to exist. At the door of those misguided or depraved legislators who have enacted base statutes, lies the responsibility of most of the real frauds that exist, as well as of the disgrace of false charges made against honest men. The employment by Government of spies in the administration of its affairs is always an evidence of weakness, and the degree of their employment always measures that of its imbecility and rottenness. What we demand of legislators is that they shall apply the same simple rule of equity to the transactions of the nation that we apply to our doings with each other. It needs only the plain, ordinary, and true course that an honest and upright merchant would take,—that he could not help taking,—to rescue this country from the oppression and dangers that are upon us.

In the dark time of civil war, when the fate of the nation was at stake, many acts were done for which, in time of peace, there could be no justification; among them was the Legal-Tender act, whereby the Government levied a forced loan. The danger of this step was well understood by those who gave it a reluctant vote. Not until Mr. Chase had himself gone down to the Senate Chamber and had said that without it he could not carry on the Government, did our lamented Sumner and others of his associates yield their consent. Why did they hesitate? It was because these men, who then urged heavier taxation rather than a recourse to a forced loan, knew that no nation could ever pay or redeem the promises issued as money under the stress of war. Every nation, without exception, that has ever issued debt, to serve as money, has repudiated it, and has returned to specie payment through national bankruptcy. They dreaded lest the glorious enthusiasm for liberty should fail which had then brought the nation to the temper in which the people would have given property, life, all but honor, for the cause for which they fought. They dreaded such failure when the stern, hard duties of restoring the losses of the war should have come upon us.

A NATIONAL TRUST.

Yet, knowing that kingdoms and empires had thus failed, that every other nation that had ever issued promises in the place of dollars, or of other coined money, had failed to redeem them; knowing the dangers, they put trusted a free people, and believed that we should prove an exception, and that in this, as in other ways, we should become an example and a leader among the nations. Shall we prove false to this high faith? Are we to disgrace ourselves and them? Are we to dishonor the dead? Shall the act which Lincoln signed to save the nation, prove its ruin? The ignorant, the depraved, said the incompetent men who have failed in these past years to dedicate the abundant revenues that the people have poured so lavishly into their hands to the honest, prompt, and true payment of the demand debt represented by the greenbacks, have disgraced and dishonored the great men by whose acts the nation was saved, and have converted this legal-tender promise into a lie and a cheat.

By its continued and enforced use they pick the pockets of the people and steal from the laborer a portion of the fruit of his labor, making him no return. Some honest but ignorant legislators have undertaken to rebuke those who call the greenback a lie, and have tried to hold them up to public scorn, because they say we cast obloquy upon one of the great war instruments by which the nation was saved. We honor the sword and the rifle which our soldiers used, the spikes of the people and steal from the laborer a portion of the fruit of his labor, making him no return. Some honest but ignorant legislators have undertaken to rebuke those who call the greenback a lie, and have tried to hold them up to public scorn, because they say we cast obloquy upon one of the great war instruments by which the nation was saved. We honor the sword and the rifle which our soldiers used, the spikes of the people and steal from the laborer a portion of the fruit of his labor, making him no return. Some honest but ignorant legislators have undertaken to rebuke those who call the greenback a lie, and have tried to hold them up to public scorn, because they say we cast obloquy upon one of the great war instruments by which the nation was saved. We honor the sword and the rifle which our soldiers used, placed in the hands of highwaymen when their righteous work had ended, and had been used by them to rob us on the road, should we still cherish and value the weapons even of our honored dead?

These men who have put the greenbacks into use that had been paid and withdrawn have done an act as base—they have converted the righteous weapons of the war into the implements of robbery and oppression. I charge not bad motive upon many men. There are not many men, thank God, who put on the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in, but ignorance and weakness are more dangerous than wrong intent. When even an honest but hopelessly incapable Secretary of the Treasury seems to be only the dupe with which your Butlers, Sanborns, and Jaynes throw loaded dice in the gambling game to which a false and dishonored currency and a bad revenue system have brought all our commerce, it is time indeed to hold meetings of the people, to tell Congress—take no action unless you take right action, condone no fraud, tolerate no tampering with the currency. Tell Congress at least to re-enact the limit of the currency, and take from the Secretary of the Treasury the power to play fast and loose with the great exchanges of the country, measured as they are in thousands of millions. Take away this unlawful assumption, which puts it in the power even of a subordinate of the Treasury to make or mar the fortunes of thousands. Demand this in the name of the consumers of all the products exchanged upon whom this tampering with the currency inflicts the heaviest tax of any now imposed upon them.

THE MAIN QUESTION—KEEP FAITH.

Let us to say to those men in Congress, who mean well but know not how to act, it were well indeed if you could act quickly, we are suffering because the standard of value which you continue to impose upon us is a false measure; but not only to make this promise good, and keep the faith of those who have trusted you, if you act at all. If you cannot act rightly now—if you must first prove to your constituents how they are deceived—how they deceive themselves and deceive you, then, at least, be true enough not yet to act at all. The heart of this people is true and honest—it beats for right and honor. As the people slowly but surely learned that "freedom was national and slavery sectional," so will they as surely find out that a dishonored promise is bad money, and they will hold those legislators to a stern account who have failed in their duty in this emergency because they dared not trust and wait, firm in the conviction that truth is mightier than falsehood. We need not perplex ourselves with elaborate plans and cunning devices; an honest purpose and a fixed determination will be sure guides.

Make the greenback of to-day only the same as the one first issued—not even quite as good, because our credit is better; make it truly the same implement of war that first saved the nation, if any legal-tender note did that; make it convertible as the greenbacks when first issued were—at the will of the holder—not into a 6 cent only nor into a 5 per cent bond, and then fix the date in the not distant future when it shall cease to be a legal-tender; then you will have kept the promised pledge; then an abundant currency of gold and silver will pour in upon you, because here will be the most profitable place for its use; then those who do not fund their notes can be paid in coin on demand, for the 5 per cent bonds of the nation—even now at par in gold—will command a large premium on every exchange in Europe; then the monopoly of banking may be removed; resumption will take care of itself, and the wheels of commerce and profitable industry will not only move, but whirl once more.

The whole secret of finance, the simple mystery is this: Let the nation keep its promise as it has the ability, and be true to the dead and the living. This, and this alone, will make the country

Good, great, and joyous, beautiful and free,
This is alone—life, joy, empire, and victory.

SECRETARY RICHARDSON'S ACT CONDONED.

Since I had written the substance of what has gone before, the vote of the House of Representatives has passed, by which we shall become a laughing stock, or worse, among nations—equally with England and Germany, who have sense enough to know that public integrity and public interest are inseparable, as with Austria, Italy, and France, nations now struggling to throw off the burden of a false standard of value—while our most potent, grave, and reverend seigneurs are either so ignorant, or so utterly void of all public principle, as to re-enact and increase the evil power of a lie. They may have made the right and honest course more difficult by condoning an act for which the Secretary of the Treasury should have been impeached, and not justified. But let us take courage, even from the blunders of our opponents,—for blunder it is, when either the fool or the knave sets himself up against the immutable law of God; and for committing it they should be brayed in a mortar. Let those who are only weak remember the fate of the recreant men of the North who voted for the Missouri Compromise,—let them remember how they passed suddenly into infamy or obscurity; let the knaves who know the truth, but still to falsehood cling; remember that, from the day of the old Hebrew prophet to the present moment, he who has debased the standard of value—he who has imposed false measures upon the people—has met the fate of the infamous. This vote, which indicates only ignorance in most, weakness in others, but absolute wrong intent in many of those who passed it, may not be disastrous. We must learn to

Hope, till hope creates,
From its own wreck,
The thing it contemplates.

We must organize the forces of truth and righteousness; we must rouse the moral sense of the nation, which never yet failed to respond, even to the voices of the few and the feeble who had God's truth and justice behind them; and as sure as the nation continues to exist, will it learn what is needed and do it, cost what it may, and hurl whoever it is in the name of truth, in the name of right, even in the name of common self-interest, let us keep up our courage, and here and now begin to organize that force which ought to, and soon will, include every honest man in the nation, and smite hip and thigh, each one, high and low, who dares continue to enforce a lie as the only standard of value in this great nation.

A SECOND WASHINGTON.

"Dear! dear! who broke my favorite egg?"
Cried Biddy Bantam to her daughter;
"Some lazy rogue, too great for work,
Has mashed it—and he hadn't ought ter."

The child gave one pathetic craw,
Her ruefful tears began to thicken;
She colored shortly, then—at length,—
This little person is my chicken.

Some albumen and lime I'll buy,
And make another one to match it;
Oh, ma! I cannot tell a lie,—
I did it with my little hatch it."

The Men of the Revolution.

From Victor Hugo's '93.

On the 28th of June, 1793, three men were seated around a table in a room of the wine-shop of the Rue du Paon. Their chairs were wide apart; each was seated at one of the sides of the table, leaving a fourth place empty. It was about 9 o'clock in the evening; there was still some light in the street, but the room was dark, and a lamp, hanging from the ceiling, threw a dim glimmer on the table. The first of these three men was pale, young, grave, with thin lips and a cold look. A nervous twitch in the cheek must have spoilt his attempts to smile. He was powdered, gloved, brushed, and buttoned; there was not a crease in his bright blue coat. His were nankeen trousers, white stockings, a frilled shirt, and shoes with silver buckles. The two other men were,—one a kind of giant; the other, a kind of dwarf. The tall man, negligently dressed in a vast coat of scarlet cloth, his neck bare, his untied cravat falling lower than the frill, his waistcoat open, with many buttons missing, wore top boots and his hair was straight and in disorder, although it revealed traces of dressing and care. There was something about it. His face was pock-marked; no had an angry wrinkle between the eyebrows, and an expression of kindness at the corner of the lips; thick lips, large teeth, a bargeman's fist, a luminous eye. The dwarf was a yellowish man, who, seated, seemed deformed; his head was thrown backward, his eyes were bloodshot; his face was covered with livid patches; a handkerchief was tied over his greasy and flat hair. His forehead is an enormous and terrible mouth. He wore ordinary trousers, slippers, and a waistcoat, which looked as if it was of white satin, and over his waistcoat a jacket, in the folds of which a hard and straight line revealed a pomard. The first of these men was named Robespierre; the second, Danton; the third, Marat. They were alone in the room. There was a glass and a bottle of wine before Danton; a cup of coffee before Marat; and a heap of papers before Robespierre. A man of France was stretched out on the table.

Maxims of Cardinal De Retz.

Some of the most celebrated aphorisms ever given to the world are those of Cardinal De Retz. As a writer the fame of De Retz rests upon the "Memoirs," a most striking and brilliant work." But his maxims have their value, as the reflections which a great and able man formed from long experience and practice in public business. Lord Chesterfield's opinion, and he adds, "They are true conclusions, drawn from facts, not from speculation." We subjoin a few of them:

"Weak men never yield at the proper time."

"There are no small steps in great affairs."

"I am persuaded that greater qualities are required to form a good party leader than to form an Emperor of the universe; and that in the order of the qualities which compose him, revolution should walk hand in hand with judgment—I mean heroic judgment, the principal use of which is to distinguish the extraordinary from the impossible."

"Upon men of small understanding nothing makes so deep an impression as what they do not understand."

"When fear rises to a certain height it produces the same effects as temerity. Fear never applies the proper remedy."

"We should never play with favor; we cannot too closely embrace it when it is real, nor fly too far from it when it is false."

"A man who distrusts himself never truly confides in any one."

"Men never believe others can do what they cannot do themselves."

"The effects of weakness are inconceivable, and I maintain that they are far vaster than those of the most violent passions."

"I have remarked that ill-founded enmities are ever the most obstinate. The reason of this is clear. As offenses of that kind exist only in the imagination, they never fail to grow and swell in that receptacle, too fruitful in evil fancies."

"To commonplace people the extraordinary appears possible only after it has been executed."

Means of Checking Coughing, Sneezing, Etc.

Lecture of Dr. Brown-Sequard at Boston.

There are many facts which show that morbid phenomena of respiration can be also stopped by the influence of arrest. Coughing, for instance, can be stopped by pressure on the nerves on the lip in the neighborhood of the nose. A pressure there may prevent a cough when it is beginning. Sneezing may be stopped by the same mechanism. Pressing also in the neighborhood of the ear, right in front of the ear, may stop coughing. It is also true of hiccough, but much less so than for sneezing or coughing. Pressing very hard on the top of the mouth inside is also a means of stopping coughing; and I may say that the will has immense power there. There was a French surgeon who used to say, whenever he entered the wards of his hospital, "The first patient who coughs here will be deprived of food to-day." It was exceedingly rare that a patient coughed then.

There are many other affections associated with breathing which can be stopped by the same mechanism that stops the heart's action. In spasms of the glottis, which is a terrible thing in children, as you well know, as it sometimes causes death, and also in whooping-cough, it is possible to afford relief by throwing cold water on the face, or by tickling the soles of the feet, which produces laughter, and at the same time gets to the gray matter that is producing the spasm and arrests it almost at once. I would not say that these means are always successful. I would not say that we can always prevent cough by our will; but in many instances those things are possible, and if you remember that bronchitis and pneumonia, or any other acute affection of the lungs, backing or coughing greatly increases the trouble at times, you can easily see how important it is for the patient to try to avoid coughing as best he can.

OFFICIAL BLACKMAILERS.

The Revenue Laws Made the Instruments of Plunder.

Iniquities of the Moieties System.

How the Compromising of Suits Enables Informers to Extort Money.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Before the Rebellion, the laws relating to the revenue were enacted with a careful regard for the rights of a citizen. But, when the War broke out, an impatience of legal restraints was developed, and people seemed anxious to cut through all legal forms. This was due, in some measure, to the necessities of the War, and to the fact that it was impossible to preserve the Union by means which were always strictly legal. It became necessary to raise a large revenue, and people were ready, in this as in all other matters, to use summary measures. The penalties imposed for a violation of the Revenue law were made very severe, and involved heavy fines and imprisonment. At last a law was enacted which

COULD NOT STAND A MOMENT

if any one had the courage to resist it, but which has, until the present day, been enforced and held in terrorem over the heads of all importers. It was enacted March 3, 1863, that any District-Judge of the United States could direct an officer to seize the books and papers of any person, if affidavit was made that the person had committed a fraud on the revenue, or even attempted to commit such a fraud. Of course, such an act would do no injury if all importers were smugglers, or if all officers of the Government were absolutely honest and devoid of original sin, and no one but smugglers were suspected. But the act is liable to be used, and has been used repeatedly, by officers of the Government, to extort money from honest importers, by threatening the seizure of their papers, and thereby stopping their business for an indefinite period. But this act did not seem severe enough, or afford enough encouragement to Government officers to make seizures. Consequently, an act was passed Feb. 28, 1865, reviving the act of March 3, 1815, concerning moieties. It provided that, if a seizure of forfeited goods was made, one moiety should go to the Government, and one should be divided among the Collector, Naval Officer, and Surveyor of the Port. But, if a private informer gave information, he was to receive one-half of the moiety. The distribution of the moiety was somewhat changed by subsequent laws, but the Government officers and informers were always to have it. However, the law of 1815 provided one safeguard, by compelling the informer or Government officer to lose his portion of the moiety if he became a witness at the trial of this case. This was done away with in the law of 1865, and the moiety system stood.

OFFERING A PREMIUM ON PERJURY.

However, a check was interposed in favor of the importer, by allowing him to testify as well as the informer.

After enacting the law for the seizure of papers, and revising the moiety system, Congress proceeded to bring its work a little nearer to the perfection of evil by enacting a Revenue law which could not be obeyed,—a law so full of snares that the most honest and careful importer would be caught in its meshes. An act was passed, July 2d, 1836, providing that the duty should be reckoned on the cost-price of the article, or the price in the market of the country whence exported, whichever happened to be the greatest; and to this should be added the "cost of transportation, shipment, or transshipment, with all the expenses included, from the place of growth, production, or manufacture, whether by land or water, to the vessel in which the shipment was made to the United States; the value of the sack, box, or covering of any kind in which such goods were contained; commission at the usual rates, but in no case less than 2½ per cent, for putting up, preparing, and packing for transportation." The law also provided that all charges of a general character should be distributed over all parts of the invoice pro rata. This famous clause has been widely published, and everywhere condemned, and further comment is unnecessary here. When this law went into effect, it was known that every importer was guilty of a technical violation of it, for no one could bring goods into the country in accordance with its provisions.

Nevertheless, these evil laws could have been borne had it not been for

ANOTHER FAR WORSE.

There was one thing which protected the merchants from spies and blackmailers in some measure. No informer or Government officer could obtain his moiety of seizures made until the matter was tried and the accused condemned by a jury. American jurymen like to see fair play; and when, in the trial of a case, it is made clear to them that the party accused is honest in his intentions, and the violations of law are merely technical, they will cut through the law and acquit him; or, if they convict him, they will find merely nominal damages. An American jury is the bane of blackmailers.

But this was, in some measure, changed. In the act of July 13, 1866, was inserted a provision, as follows: "The Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to compromise, under such regulation as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, any case arising under the Internal Revenue laws, whether pending in court or otherwise." The same law provided that the informer could have his portion of the moiety, notwithstanding the compromise. It would be interesting to know by whose influence this compromise clause was inserted; for it is difficult to believe that so ingenious an arrangement for the perpetration of villainy could have come by accident. It would be hard to find, in any statute of the United States, a clause which has been productive of

SO MUCH INJURY.

Before the passage of the law containing this clause, the informer could only obtain his portion of the moiety after conviction; but, after the passage of this law, he could get it by frightening his victim into a compromise. The penalty for the violation of the Revenue law was, in many cases, imprisonment as well as a heavy fine; and it was not pleasant to stand a trial, though the violation of the law might have been insignificant.

The system of paying informers with the money which they could squeeze from their victims was used not only in the collection of custom-duties, but was extended into the Internal Revenue Department. Whoever neglected to affix stamps to articles requiring them, or whoever neglected to take out a license when one was needed, was liable to become game in the hands of informers. If an Assessor or his Deputy observed any person doing business without a license when one was required, instead of assessing the man, or giving him a hint that a license was needed, the Assessor might report him to the United States Commissioner, who could have the man arrested. The matter could then be compromised, and the Assessor or his Deputy could obtain his portion of the money. The penalty for doing business without a license when one was required was a fine of not more than $500 and imprisonment for not more than two years; but the latter part of the penalty was afterwards abolished. Up to the year 1869, a large revenue was derived from licenses, or, as the law denominates them, special taxes. Lawyers, physicians, peddlers, cattle-brokers, horse-dealers, and many others, were obliged to be licensed. In some cases it was not easy to determine whether a license was necessary. A farmer might ship his cattle to market, and buy some from his neighbors to take with him, without intending to make it his business or become a cattle-broker. The question would arise, How much of that business could he do before a license would be required? Laws are supposed to have a little elasticity in their application, but there is

NO ELASTICITY

when the informer receives a proportion of the fine imposed for the violation of the law, and is not obliged to wait for a trial of the case to obtain his reward.

On one occasion, two men were brought before a United States Commissioner for not taking out cattle-brokers' licenses. One of the men was a worthy farmer. The Commissioner treated them very politely. They explained their good intentions; so did they had no idea of defrauding the Government, &c. The Commissioner rubbed his hands and said: "Ah! yes, gentlemen; these little mistakes occur sometimes among the best of us. The penalty is $500, but on this occasion the matter this time by payment of costs. Charley, see what the costs are in these cases." "Charley" estimated the cost of notifying the men to come before the Commissioner to amount to several hundred dollars apiece. The men paid the costs gladly and departed. After they left, the farmer—honest old soul—turned to his companion and said of the Commissioner: "Isn't he the politest man you ever saw?" It must have been a pleasure to have settled with so good-natured a Commissioner?

THE CIGAR-MANUFACTURER

were also obliged to suffer. They had many opportunities for fraud, particularly if they retailed cigars, and doubtless many frauds were committed. But whether those who swindled the Government were the ones who were obliged to suffer, is a question not easy to answer. Cigar-manufacturers were directed to put stamps on cigar-boxes; but, if they were retail dealers, it was easy to refill the boxes without putting on new stamps. This involved a heavy penalty if they were caught; but it was a hard matter to catch them. In 1868, it was, therefore, enacted, that, "Whenever any stamped box, bag, vessel, wrapper, or envelope of any kind containing tobacco or snuff, shall be emptied, the stamped portion thereof shall be destroyed by the person in whose hands the same may be." The penalty was a fine of $50 and imprisonment for not more than six months. But, when the law was enacted, perhaps it was not considered that the cigar-manufacturer who intends to defraud the Government does not allow his boxes to become empty. But, on the other hand, the really honest manufacturer might not be always prompt to destroy the box at the moment when the last cigar was sold. It is doubtful whether any considerable proportion of the cigar-manufacturers who "compromised" cases before the Commissioner ever really defrauded the Government at all; though upon this point, it is impossible to speak with anything like certainty. Government spies were sent out, and they usually bunted in pairs. They would walk into a cigar-manufacturer's shop, and, if he retailed cigars, they would buy different kinds out of various boxes, and woe to the cigar-man if one of those boxes happened to be empty. They would mash it up in a tragic manner, and serve a notice on the manufacturer to make his appearance before the Commissioner.

It would be most interesting to know how this "compromise" law has worked with the

DISTILLERS OF HIGHWINES.

People think that a great deal of money has been made by distillers and Government officers, in a way which would not bear the light. Probably the distillers compromised without the assistance of a Commissioner.

It may be thought that people would not allow this legalized blackmailing, and, as party-feeling is in some measure broken down, probably they will not. A year or two ago, if any of the men who were obliged to appear before the Commissioner, or called in their trouble, they found sympathy among Democrats, who were loud in denouncing Government spies. But this served to put the spies, who were frequently Government officers, under the protection of the Republican party; and the men who had been blackmailed under color of law were held up to the community as swindlers who were mercifully allowed to compound their felony. Where is the pen of Dickens to satirize this matter?

As a usual thing, those who were blackmailed kept quiet; for they could see that, however innocent they might be, talking only made the matter worse. Nevertheless, the feeling against these vexatious taxes, and against the numerous officers, became so decided that many special taxes were abolished, and the number of Government employes was diminished. But the duties on imported articles were not correspondingly diminished, and, for the last year or two, the attention of Government informers has been pretty well narrowed to the field of customs-duties. Their actions have now become plainer, for the Republican party no longer protects them, as it did in the happy days of yore, when their victims were obliged to

PAY UP AND KEEP QUIET.

Oh, those happy days! they will never come again. Then those of old time who put the muzzle on the mouth in self-defense was crushed by the popular belief that he was attempting to defraud the Government out of that revenue which was to pay the National debt, which was contracted during an unholy Rebellion, in which 400,000 men laid down their lives.

The days of the informers have been lengthened by the compliance and timidity of the mercantile community of Boston and New York. When Phelps, Dodge & Co. and Jordan & Marsh fell into the snares of the blackmailers, a refusal to compromise and a determination to stand a trial would have exposed the whole game. The timidity of the Eastern merchants brought them into contempt. They were referred to as a "brood of importers;" and probably even these insults would not have aroused them, Mr. Jayne, the agent during the Johnson administration, had not striven to justify himself before the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the matter.

The remedy for this continued blackmailing is not that which is usually recommended. People seem to think that the evil will be stopped by simplifying the Revenue laws, and removing the traps and snares. This will no doubt be of great benefit, but

THE SOURCE OF THE EVIL

consists in that portion of the law of July 13, 1866, which allows suits to be compromised. Neither Phelps, Dodge & Co., nor Jordan & Marsh, nor a thousand others, would have suffered if their cases had been tried; indeed, but for this law, they would hardly have been threatened by blackmailers at all. The existence of this law invites blackmailing, and encourages the officers of the Government to engage in it. When an importer has made a technical violation of the law, he is many times unable to judge of its extent, or to know how deeply he is involved, and is a fit subject for the operations of informers, *providing his case can be compromised.* But, if his case cannot be compromised, informers will not threaten him, for they will then know that they cannot obtain their moiety, unless it is given to them by a jury.

The present system of extortion and blackmailing breaks down one of the many evils which have been long protected by the feeling which has resulted from the War. People refused to reason or consider the propriety of doing away with these informers, because the latter were thought to be a necessary part of the system for raising a revenue to provide for the national debt and pay the pensions of widows.

The operations of these informers have been protected by the gratitude of the American people for the courage and devotion of soldiers; the flag of the Union, which has been carried on so many battle-fields and hallowed by so many victories, has been used as a veil to conceal the work of blackmailers. J. D. B.

A THRENODY.

From the Minneapolis Tribune.

The poetry fiend is abroad in the land. He infests even the rustic press. George E. Hopkins, of the *Union Grange*, Orion, Olmsted County, has been up on Helicon, bathed his brow in the fountain of Aganippi, tapped the maple-trees in the sacred groves of Ascra, and caught in his milk-pail as much as two quarts of the following:

The enemy hath entered our Grange,
And taken a sister dear;
She whom we knew was one of middle age,
Who was very much needed here.
A true-hearted wife and loving mother
Sister Catharine has been;
She has faithfully performed a help-meet's part
For years it is now fifteen.
Our hearts do yearn for a brother now
Whose affliction is so great;
And many, sad earnest, are the prayers that ascend in
his behalf of late.

The Champagne We Drink.

Many will take an interest in the following comparative statement showing the quantities of the leading brands of champagne wines imported at New York and other sundry ports during the years 1873 and 1873:

Brand.	Doz. bottles, 1873.	Doz. bottles, 1873.
Piper Heidsieck	60,100	61,000
G. H. Mumm & Co.	36,820	36,827
L. Roederer	29,315	25,687
Krug & Co.	24,646	13,646
Ruinart, Pere & Fils	11,403	12,155
Charles Heidsieck & Co.	13,549	12,063
Heidsieck & Co	10,302	9,250
Napoleon Guilmet	7,220	8,847
Burchard Delbeck	6,980	6,998
Veuve Cliequot	5,250	5,450
Moet & Chandon	6,278	4,707
Pommery & Grenu	2,228	2,053
De St. Mervault	4,300	2,063
George Goulet	913	2,916
De Venoge & Co.	900	2,300
Giesler & Co	1,225	2,200
Bruck, Poucher & Co.	2,117	2,200
Jules Mumm & Co.	2,060	2,143
Duc de Montebello	1,820	1,237
Ackerman Laurence	522	900
Ernest Leroy	1,125	825
Vis Dare	410	650
Ayala & Co.	315	304
Jules Fournier	240	120
Total	237,023	207,240

Comparison of the importations of leading brands of champagne for the years 1873 and 1873: Piper Heidsieck, decreased 15 per cent; G. H. Mumm & Co. decreased 5½ per cent; L. Roederer decreased 23 per cent; Krug & Co., decreased 43½ per cent.

The above are the only brands of which the importations have ever been 24,000 dozens per annum. The total averaged decrease last year was 14½ cents per cent.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

Proceedings of the Board of Regents.

Appointments for the Literary Commencement—Meeting of the Law Alumni Association.

Commencements of the Law and Medical Departments.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 26, 1874.

The regular meeting of the Board of Regents previous to the Commencements of the Professional Schools was held this evening.

The following resolutions were presented by Regent Rynd, Chairman of the Committee for

RAISING THE STANDARD OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT:

WHEREAS, The Medical Faculty of the University of Michigan has expressed an earnest desire "that a rule might prevail in our country, like that which prevails in most of the Universities of Europe, by which a liberal education should be made the necessary introduction to professional study;" and

WHEREAS, We have reason to believe that no preliminary examination is instituted, and that no special qualifications are actually demanded of those who enter the Medical Colleges of this country; and

WHEREAS, We have reason to believe that many ignorant and unworthy persons are permitted to engage in the study of Medicine in the various Medical Colleges of this country, to the disgrace of the medical profession and the injury of the public; therefore,

Resolved, That we deem it our duty to take such measures as will tend to elevate the standard of professional acquirements, and protect the public from the charlatanism which is usually the outgrowth of ignorance and immorality.

Resolved, That, in future, all students entering the Medical Department shall, in addition to furnishing satisfactory evidence of good moral character, be subjected, prior to matriculation, to a careful examination; and that a good English education, a knowledge of Natural Philosophy, Physical Geography, the elementary Mathematical Sciences, and such acquaintance with the Latin language as will enable the student to appreciate the technical language of medical literature, and read and write prescriptions with accuracy, shall be required.

Resolved, That the President of the University, a member of the Faculty of the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts, and the Medical Faculty, shall constitute the Board of Examiners.

Resolved, further, That, if, in the judgment of said Board of Examiners, any applicant be deficient in such mental qualifications as are necessary to a proper appreciation of the studies of the profession, such applicant shall not be admitted to matriculation.

The resolutions were made a special order of business for to-morrow.

PROFESSIONAL.

Regent Rynd offered a resolution, which was adopted, granting leave of absence for another year to Prof. H. S. Cheever. This was followed by the appointment in his stead of P. H. Garrish, A. M., M. D., as Professor of Therapeutics, Materia Medica, and Physiology. Dr. Cheever is now traveling in Colorado with the hope of recuperating his health.

The President submitted a letter from Prof. A. Sager, tendering, in consequence of ill-health, his resignation of the Professorship of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the Medical Department of the University. Prof. Sager has been connected with the University for more than thirty years. His resignation was accepted, and he was appointed Emeritus Professor. Edward S. Dunster, A. M., M. D., who has performed the duties of the position for the past year, was appointed Professor of Obstetrics and

Campbell, LL. D., of the Law
d Supreme Court; and the Rev. Dr.
Gillespie.

CEMENT OF THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

teenth Annual Commencement of the
rtment was held in the afternoon.
s numbered 127, two of whom are la-
s males, in all, five female alumni of
Department of the University.
ise of the afternoon was delivered by
Benjamin F. Graves, Chief Justice of
reme Court of the State.

BANQUET.

quet of the Law Alumni Association
ng was largely attended by graduates
guished friends of the Department.
ose who occupied prominent seats at
of the table, I noticed His Excellency
ey; Judges Graves and Cooley, of the
Court; and the members of the Board
ns. C. A. W.

HEATHEN CHINEE.

Celestial Culprits Are Punished.

From the Boston Times.

Mandarin of Pekin, who corresponds in
power with an American Trial Justice,
ed with a little more summary jurisdic-
inisters justice morning and evening
in his own house. Attended by his
and inferior officers, some of whom
shackles and others pan-taces, he sits
ile, whilst the hapless accused wallows
worthy stomach upon the carpet at his
number of small sticks lie on the table
m. Being convicted of any petty of-
culprit is immediately chastised and
The Mandarin signifies the extent of
isement by throwing one little stick af-
er upon the floor, each one that falls
signal for five strokes of the bastinado.
erior cases there is a multiplicity of
, and a delay of judgment which the
ddions criminal in New York might well
nt with, the Emperor himself being at
ked to decide the thing.
a Celestial sinner is arrested a chain is
d his neck and fastened with a padlock,
the smallest resistance an inferior officer,
edes him, drags his head well nigh off
whilst another, who brings up the rear,
a vehement kick in the back. When he is
for trial, a man goes before him
ng to attract the notice of the public,
flag is stuck into each of his ears
e object, and two officers run be-
keep his head up by rapidly-delivered
a cleft cane.

APPLYING THE BASTINADO.

e the favorite award of insignificant mis-
ors, is effected by straightening out the
on the floor and laying on the pan-tase
ergetic precision to the posterior. The
e is a thick piece of split bamboo cane,
end of which is about four inches in
he upper end small and smooth to
ore convenient. A Mandarin always
endant in his train, who always se-
him wherever he travels, bearing a
e, which, at the nod of his master, he
sters to any chance offender, and the
the joke is that the delinquent is no
released from the bastinado than
urns his humble thanks to the Man-
the cool sum he takes of
another punishment in favor for
ses is by twisting the cartilages of the
ular and most painful fashion. The
erchant, or tradesman, who is guilty
unwarrantable knavery in business,
ed by a swing of a novel and excruciat-
ttern. Two upright posts are driven firm-
the ground, and a cross-bar fixed thereto,
ich he is suspended by the shoulders
, a situation so peculiarly painful to
s are kept in attendance to periodi-
ve his sufferings by supporting him
mboo passed under his breast. A Chi-
man being convicted of a minor crime,
led to kneel, and whilst one officer of
prevents him from flinching, another
his pig-tail and bestows a number of
upon each side of his face with a sort of
attledore, made of thick leather. An
er, who falsifies his interpretations, is
kneel, and a large piece of bamboo
ced behind his knees and trampled
o officers of justice standing on each
producing more or less pain as they ap-
or recede from him. That grand ani-
of torture called

THE RACK

o a Chinese institution. This supremely
hical invention is used chiefly for the pur-
of extorting confessions, a circumstance
ows that the Chinese are just about
enturies behind Christianity and no
The instrument they use is composed
k, strong plank having a contrivance at
to secure the hands and at the other end
wooden vise. The vise is formed of
stout uprights, two of which are movable.
ankles of the culprit being placed in the
, a cord in the manner of the spurious
hold fast by two men. The chief tormenter
gradually introduces a wedge into the
e, thus gradually tightening them until the
ure on the ankles reduces the bones to a
. Women convicted of indecent demeanor
nds to hold up their hands, whilst small
e of wood are put between the fingers, and
are passed round and drawn tightly to-
r until the virtue of modesty is thoroughly
ciated. Another refinement of Chinese
ty is that of placing a small quantity of un-
ted lime inside a piece of cotton cloth and
g it by way of a poultice to the eyes.

THE WOODEN COLLAR

nother severe penalty. It is formed of
y piece of wood closed together, and hav-
hole in the centre which fits the neck of
wder, who, when it is fastened to him,
r see his own feet nor reach his mouth to
th. He weighs from fifty to sixty
some of them weigh 300 pounds, a
eath which many an unfortunate has ex-
Three months is usually the period for
s is worn, an officer of justice being de-
to see that it is not put off during that
e of time. One would almost imagine that
outhern planter had derived some of his
ions from Celestial sources. The wooden
is usually of the weight of an ordinary
ches of the peace, though it is sometimes
punishment of insolvent debtors. Male-
rs of a gross type are exhibited publicly,
ned to blocks of wood by chains, or caged
ild beasts. A prisoner who endeavors to
is subjected to hamstringing, and
the tendons have been severed,
ces of mortar, is applied
the wound. Banishment from his native
ince is the penalty awarded to a Chinaman
strikes his elder brother, or mourns dects for
thing. If the sentence is one of perpetual
shment, he goes to Tartary. As he journeys
arries a mat and a palm leaf, which are all
cessaries of a Chinaman's housekeeping,
rate when in exile.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

arded for robbery with violence, for wearing
in specified ornaments, as well as for all acts
micide, whether intentional or accidental;
's on the Government; the seduction of
, whether married or single; the use of
ve language to a parent; plundering the
or high treason. The mode employed is
r by suffocation or decapitation. The first
the most general mode, the latter being re-
ed for the most aggravated offenses. A
darin who is deemed worthy of death is not
ally treated as a malefactor of low
e. The Emperor, if he has a great
ect for him, will send him

A SILVER CORD,

ed hint to play the unpleasant role of Cal-
to himself, which is always accepted and
upon. It is a fact, worth mentioning, that
den times an English nobleman was gener-
executed by the same silvern cravat. De-
ation is performed in China in this wise:
condemned is made to kneel with his hands
ned together, and his head is cleft by an
standing behind him with a two-handed
. Ordinary strangulation is effected by
ding the condemned on a cross and binding
tightly round the body from the feet up-
until the neck is reached, when a cord is
d around it and drawn tighter and tighter
death ensues. It may be mentioned that
Emperor always consults his first law-officers
re ordering capital punishment, and fasts
e signing the execution warrant. Further-
, he deems that part of his reign the most
nate in which the least number of assas-
takes place.

A Costly Residence.

From the New York Mail.

e flight of riches and the folly of those who
money wastefully were never better illus-
d than in the case of the late Leonard Lock-
's splendid marble palace at Norwalk, Con-
ut. There are forty acres of finely-orna-
nd grounds, in the centre of which is a
ly structure costing $2,000,000. On the
ises are three other handsome buildings,
r's lodge, conservatories, stables, and so on.
e is resplendent with polished marbles,
es, inlaid woodwork of the most costly
, dozen of which cost $3,000 each; a billiard-
on which $10,000 were expended; and
are forty-nine rooms thus gorgeously dec-
d, none of which are alike. It is estimated
between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 of cash is
sh in the monument of extravagance,
ot the entire establishment is now on the
and has been since Shiloh.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

PROF. SWING'S NEW CHURCH.

The contemplated migration of Prof. Swing
from his present pastorate of the Fourth Presby-
terian Church "to greener fields and pastures
new" has been a prolific source of comment
among the members of his congregation, and
members of the Presbyterian community in
Chicago generally.

DR. ISHAM,

who professes surgery and medicina, has also a
philosophical outlook for the welfare of his im-
mortal part, and is a prominent member of Prof.
Swing's congregation. The Doctor was waited
upon by a TRIBUNE reporter last evening, for
the purpose of being subjected to the ordeal of
an interview on the subject in question. The
man of medicine lives in a very handsome edi-
fice on the North Side, No. 231 Dearborn street.
He was smoking himself at "the royal game"
of billiards when interrupted by the emissary of
the press. The following is the result of the
meeting of Esculapianism and journalism:

Reporter—Doctor, I am sorry to disturb your
enjoyment, but, as I call upon a spiritual matter,
I hope you will excuse me.

Doctor—Oh, certainly. Take a chair. Forgot
to count that last "run," but no matter. What
do you wish to know?

THE NEW CHURCH.

Reporter—It is understood that you are well
acquainted with Dr. Swing's future policy. Is he
about to establish a new church and desert the
Fourth?

Doctor—Well, there is a movement toward
forming a new church in progress. Fact is the
Professor is a magnificent preacher, and his
people don't like to lose him. They will do any-
thing in reason to keep him with them. His
present field is too limited for a man of his
ability. Many people who ardently desire to
hear him are prevented from doing so by the in-
convenient situation and limited capacity of the
present church building.

WHERE IS IT TO BE?

Reporter—Where do you propose to locate the
new edifice if you carry out your programme?

Doctor—As convenient to the South Side as
possible, if not over there. We must have a
place east of access and sufficiently large for
the vast congregation Chicago can muster,
for Dr. Swing draws immensely, and is growing
more popular every day. He must most locate,
if possible, in a section where several lines of
street-cars and buses run. This will be most
necessary, especially in the colder parts of the
winter, and in hotter weather for the summer
season. People dont like to go such long dis-
tances, especially ladies, and carriages are not
always convenient, apart from all questions of
unique expenditure.

[illegible] corner's consciousness.

Reporter—Then it would appear that the con-
gregation of the Fourth Church are very much
attached to Prof. Swing, and have no manner of
doubt as regards his orthodoxy?

Doctor—They never have—the overwhelming
majority, I mean—doubted him in any particu-
lar. It was he has been attacked through the
press in certain points of opinion, but polemics
are always more or less confined, and opinion
operates against opinion in the other camp.
These attacks may annoy Prof. Swing,
for he hates newspaper notoriety; but they can
do him no injury with those who know his worth
and appreciate his ability.

THE OLD CHURCH.

Reporter—Do you suppose that this new
movement will deplete the congregation of the
Fourth to a great extent?

Dr. Isham—Indeed I do. Perhaps it will be-
come entirely extinct. Dr. Swing's hour is so
completely suited to the more influential part of
the congregation will follow the pastor.

Reporter—What could you do with the deserted
building and property?

Dr. Isham—That is a matter of speculation.
By selling the property we might be able to get
rid of a load of debt that has been accumulating
since the fire, and thus start fresh to our new
work. That would be a great advantage.

Reporter—What steps have already been taken
to forward the new project?

Dr. Isham—It is all in the hands of a select
committee, who will report progress at the next
meeting of the church.

The conversation ended at this point.

ST. LOUIS SURGERY AGAIN.

THE TRIBUNE of Wednesday contained a half
column article in relation to an accident which
befel Mr. C. W. Baldwin, of Chicago, while put-
ting up an elevator at the Lindell Hotel it St.
Louis. Drs. Kennard and Hammer of that city
attended him, and while the former was able to
discover a fracture of the skull, the
latter decided that one of the
hip bones was broken. As Mr. Baldwin
was obliged to return home, the injured leg was
encased in gypsum, and, in due time, he
arrived here and stopped at the St. James
Hotel. Drs. Gunn and Jackson were called in,
and they found that his skull was not fractured,
and that his hip-bone was not broken; and,
after the plaster-of-Paris was removed, Mr.
Baldwin could walk as well as anybody.
These facts were stated in THE TRIBUNE, and
the St. Louis papers of yesterday attack the
statements, and head their fusillade with "The
Chicago Quacks Against the St. Louis Doctors."
The *Globe* publishes an interview with the intel-
ligent physicians who fired up Mr. Baldwin, and
being decidedly good and brief, it is subjoined:

In the afternoon a *Globe* reporter found Dr. Ken-
nard in the office of the hotel, and was referred to his
patient. Almost before the *Globe* man had an
opportunity to announce his mission, Dr. Hammer
walked in at the door.

Dr. Hammer was excited. He walked over to Dr.
Kennard, and before the latter had a chance to speak,
said: "I see you have had a statement published in the
Chicago Times."

Dr. Kennard—Yes, I suppose I had better. The
case came to me on the 13th of March. Mr. Baldwin
was fixing his elevator in the Lindell, and the rope by
which he was to descend gave way, and he fell from
the fifth story down to the first, and rolled over. He
was staggering like a drunken man, and at
once he didn't want to leave the building. I
took him by the arm, and, assisted by another man,
walked him over to my office. When he got over here
he complained of pain in his hip-bone. I found a scalp
wound about two inches in length, and a fracture of
the skull, which was depressed about one and a half
inches. I began after stopping the hemorrhage,
then bring to sign of compression of the brain,
drew the scalp-wound together by sutures. I requested
Mr. Baldwin to walk across the room, which he did
without any difficulty. He walked with marked lameness. He then
took a hack and went to the Grand Central Hotel and
walked up-stairs to his room.

Reporter—Assisted by anybody?

Dr. Kennard—Well, I suppose the man that were
with him. I was going to say that about half an hour
after I examined him in his room, and again requested
Mr. Baldwin to remove across the room, and, from his
being able to walk, I felt satisfied there could be no
fracture of the hip, and, knowing the compound frac-
ture of the skull, and the concussion of the brain, I
positively quite with brandies or something. Bee-water,
I mean. I told him to take to his bed, but he persisted
in getting up. The wound in the scalp, strange to say,
healed by the first intention, and in less than a week
from the day of the injury Mr. Baldwin left the hotel in
good health. Dr. Hammer asked if
Mr. Baldwin was not the gentleman who fell from the
fifth story of the building in which the Lindell Hotel
is now located, and, on being informed that he was,
said: "Well, I suppose you have had a consultation
with him, and he, like myself, considered
the injury to the skull the most important.

Reporter—How did you discover that there really
was a fracture of the hip-joint?

Dr. Kennard—Dr. Hammer noticed it, and we found
there was the slightest shortening of the
limb, eversion of the foot, and on motion of the limb we
could hear the crepitation or cracking of the bones. I
account for the absence of the symptoms in the first
case from the location of the fragments, as we call it,
one bone being driven into another. Mr. Baldwin was
anxious to return to Chicago, as his services were re-
quired there by the Company, and in order that he
might be safely transported there, we consented to ap-
ply plaster of Paris bandages, which was done by Dr.
Hammer, with the assistance of Dr. Spiegelhalter,
Rice, and myself.

Reporter—What are you going to do about it?

Dr. Kennard—We decline to take any notice of the
articles, until we know certainly that the surgeons
have really expressed the opinions attributed to them.
But we will give a full and detailed report of the case
to the Medical Society, and, if necessary, we will bring
it up in the National Association, which meets in De-
troit in May.

Reporter—Do you want to say anything about it,
Dr. Hammer?

Dr. Hammer—I consider it beneath my dignity
to answer such a scurrilous article. Until I meet Dr.
Dr. Gunn and Dr. Jackson expressed such opinions, I
will abstain from saying one word. But as it turns
out that they did not make such statements, I will not wait
to give 'em de proper surgical lecture. [And Dr.
Hammer shook his head significantly.]

Dr. Kennard—I wish you would just say this, that
after the dastardly attack on Dr. Johnson by the
Times, the physicians are not willing to express
much credence in reports which appear in that jour-
nal, and that we feel fully convinced of the imbecility
and rascality of its editor.

And yet Mr. Baldwin, notwithstanding his hip-bone "is broken," is able to get around as well as ever; and he is certainly a very fortunate man to have a skull that can be brushed in "as much as a half," and will spring back and knit to-gether by "intention."

UP THE NORTH BRANCH.

Yesterday a reporter strolled along the North Branch of the Chicago River as far up as North avenue, and gathered the following items in re-lation to the vessels now fitting out for the ap-proaching season of navigation.

Capt. Michael Roach's schooner Perry Hanna, general overhauling; estimated cost $500. Capt. Wilson's schooner Reciprocity, new deck and three new top-strakes; estimated cost, $450. J. P. De Condres' schooner Hattie Fisher, new fender, streaks, and caulking. Alexander Eng-lish's barque Peshtigo, new rails, kaleons, and coiling, and caulking throughout. Capt. F. Perew's three-masted schooner D. P. Dobbins, new mainmast, windlass, and rudder, and caulk-ing throughout; estimated cost, $600.

Capt. Halliday's schooner George H. Ward, new gaff and caulked throughout. M. H. Reyer-son's schooner Ellen Tyler, new quarters, and painted throughout. This vessel is chartered for the season for the Manistee lumber trade. Otto Schusnemann's schooner Leelanau, Van Valkenburg, new stem, stem of new keelson, caulked and painted throughout; estimated cost, $600. Capt. Anderson's schooner Simpson, new deck; estimated cost, $600. Charley McVeigh's three-masted schooner R. B. McVey, new hatch scantlship and extension of lift-boom. The same party's three-masted schooner Mary McVey is fitting out for the season to engage in the Manis-tee lumber trade.

Martin Gunnerson's schooner Racine; new deck and deck-beams, new cabin, new deck and upper strings; estimated cost, $300. E. Hol-wersen's schooner Regulator; new bulwarks and stanchions, and newly painted throughout. A. D. Hayward's schooner Maggie Thomson; new deck, tow posts, windlass, timber head, carvels, outrigger, and bulwarks; estimated cost, $700. H. Michelson's schooner C. Michelson; new iron braces and new gibboom. Park Line Police, new fore and mizzen masts. Capt. John Kemming's schooner Kearsarge; new deck frame, centre-board box, hatch-combings and hatches, new cabin and clamps, painting and caulking; estimated cost, $850. Capt. McMillan's three-masted schooner Truman Moss, thorough over-hauling of hull and rigging, and painting and caulking throughout. Capt. Anderson's schooner, painting, and general repairs. Capt. Nelson's schooner Annie Young, new decks and general overhauling; chartered for Manistee lumber trade. Capt. Petersen's schooner G. Barber, general overhauling and refitting at a cost of $500; chartered to run to Ludington in the lumber trade. Capt. Comarford's schooner Yankee Blade, new knight-heads, rails, stanch-ions, etc., at a cost of $1,500. Gifford, Bud-dock & Co.'s schooner Windsor, new main mast, boom and gaff, new main rigging, new main and bad general overhauling, at a cost of about $1,000; chartered for the season for the Manis-tee lumber trade.

Capt. Prindiville's three-masted schooner Kate Darley; new mizzen and main masts, with new rigging, at a cost of about $2,000. Henry Gale's three-masted schooner, altered from a bark, caulked throughout, and supplied with new rails and rigging at a cost of $2,500. Hans Hanson's schooner Lyons, a new foremast and boom, at a cost of $300. Chartered for the sea-son for Muskegon lumber trade. Capt. Doll's schooner, William Jones, new decks.

Capt. Loston's schooner, Westchester, new stringers, beams, cabin, wire-rigging, and decks, at a cost of $2,000. Will probably run to Mus-kegon for lumber during the season. Capt. Nelson's schooner, May, new stringers, stanch-ion, and rails, from the centre forward, at a cost of $600. Chartered for Manistee lumber trade. S. S. Winson & Co.'s schooner Amos-keag, new decks, caulking, and painting through-out, at a cost of about $1,000.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Soldiers' Home was held at No. 620 Wabash avenue yesterday afternoon. While waiting for a sufficient number of members to form a quorum, a pleasant and gossipy letter was read from Mrs. S. S. Williamson, the former Sec-retary, now at Arlington, N. J., which she de-scribes as being in the backwoods, seven miles from New York City. She hopes to visit the Home next fall.

The meeting being called to order by Dr. Ham-ill, the minutes of the last meeting were read, but as Gen. Julius White came in with several ladies at this moment, they were reread for their benefit.

The Superintendent's report from the 20th of January to date was read as follows: Inmates remaining in the Home at last report, 214; ad-mitted since, 21; discharged, 24; now present, 189; number benefited during year, 181.

The Treasurer's report showed:

Balance on hand last month	$ 31.60
RECEIPTS	
To Lorimer P. Grant, interest on $18,000	900.00
To Mrs. Mary E. Mitchell, interest on $2,000	100.00
To L. L. Greenleaf, account of interest	450.00
Total	$2,631.60
Expenditure	813.74
Balance on hand	$1,817.60

A letter was read from Dr. O. S. Jenks, Sur-geon in charge, asking that his annual compensa-tion be raised from $200 to $300. His report was also read, showing under treatment since last spring, 13; discharged, 8; under care, 7.

Mrs. Tilane reported that Mrs. Andrews and herself had visited the Home informally, and found it to be in excellent condition. It was decided to increase the salary of the Superin-tendent and Matron, his wife, $100 per year, their salaries to be paid separately and made of equal amounts, $400 each.

The Board voted adversely to the increase of salary requested by the Surgeon.

Dr. Hamill read a letter from Dr. S. S. Davis, which made inquiries relating to the expediency of disposing of the Home to the Washington Home.

Gen. White said he feared that the Home was not doing the good that it might, and he thought that a Committee should be appointed to inquire into the legality of disposing of it. If they were expending $5,000 a year upon those who might find other means of livelihood, he thought it should be closed up. He wanted the inmates sent to the National Home, but deprc-cated hasty action.

The ladies generally hoped that the donations would not be taken out of Cook County. A mo-tion was made and carried unanimously that the President consult legal authority as to their right under the charter to dispose of the prop-erty and funds to other charitable institutions.

Mrs. Myra Bradwell said that she would write to her husband, Judge Bradwell, at Springfield, to see if he could get a bill through the Legisla-ture at the present session. Mrs. Bradwell was requested to go Springfield, which she said she would do, but would not allow the Board to pay her expenses.

Mrs. Bristol and Mrs. Blakey were made visi-tors for the next occasion, and the Board then adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ACADEMY.

It would be absurd to speak of the perform-ance of the "Bohemian Girl" as given by the Oates' Opera Company last night as in any sense a musical production. It is only reasonable in the dearth of anything better, and could be en-joyed for its occasional suggestions of music rather than from any unity of singing or acting, and yet the audience were well pleased and acknowledged their pleasure by frequent applause.

This opera, which is familiar to all is perhaps the most popular of any. It abounds in vocal and pathetic songs, such as "I dreamt that I dwelt in marble halls," "Then you'll remember me," "The heart bowed down," and others, which are always anticipated and heard with satisfaction, and, as none of them make heavy demands on the vocal powers, they are generally well sung. In this respect the singing of Mr. Drew as *Count Arnheim*, of Mrs. Oates as *Arline*, of Mr. Crane as *Devilshoof*, and of Miss Larkella as the *Gypsy Queen*, was very good. A quartette was interpolated in the second act, which was also well received, and gained an encore. Mrs. Oates' acting in the part of the stolen child, who becomes the protege of the gypsies, is in many respects natural and effective, but there is still evident a trace of that peculiar gymnastic quality associated with opera bouffe, which is out of place in this sentimental production. Altogether, although the pathetic opera will do for a change, yet the Oates troupe are more at home in comedy, and give it with more unction and ease.

JUVENILE ENTERTAINMENTS.

The last of the very pleasant juvenile enter-tainments, which have been so attractive during the present week, for the benefit of the missions attached to the Michigan Avenue Bap-tist Church, takes place this afternoon, com-mencing at half-past 2, at the church. The admission is only 25 cents for adults and 10 cents for children. As the entire entertainment is in the hands of the little people, their last effort should be greeted with a church full of people.

THE PROPOSED DOUBLE BRIDGE.

The proposed construction of a double, or rather a four-way, bridge at Madison street is worthy of serious consideration; and the idea, if found impracticable through local causes at that point, should be borne in mind by the Board of Public Works for future application at other streets. Tunnels, though a safe and sure way for pedestrians, are tiresome and unpleasant, and almost useless for heavy or bulky transpor-tation. It is doubtful if the public will consent to the expenditure of money for another wagon tunnel for many years to come. That at Wash-ington street, which was at best a poor piece of work, is disintegrating so rapidly from moisture in the river portion that it will require rebuild-ing during the present decade. The chief ob-jection to tunnels for pedestrians, and to ele-vation their excessive cost, is the fatigue in as-cending the approaches, from which there can be no relief. The floor of a foot tunnel built as shallow as possible cannot be less than forty feet below the present sidewalk of the bridge, thus:

To surface of water	16 feet
Water over tunnel	14 feet
Tunnel floor to top of arch	10 feet
Total	40 feet

In leaving the tunnel, a person is compelled to climb as far as if going to the fourth story of a building. True, the steps may be made easy, but the fact will remain that one has to perform the extra labor of lifting his own weight forty feet high each time he crosses the river by this means.

The paramount object in the construction of a bridge across the Chicago River should be the accommodation of the navigation to or cross upon it. Martin Gunnerson's new sparse, when directly across or perpendicular to the channel, should be of a size to pass the largest vessel readily, and no larger. Any enlargement of the draw over what is required is a detriment, adding extra weight and unwieldiness in the moving part of the structure, and prolonging the delay of passengers every time it is opened. The bridges at Clark and Wells streets, besides being unsymmetrical, are violations of this principle. It would seem that in building them, the Board of Public Works had forgotten that the openings were for the same vessels which navigate the South Branch, and worked from the idea that, having a larger stream, they must make the draw proportion-ately larger.

It is true that the present stone piers at Madi-son street bridge, when finished about fifteen years since, were found too close to admit the passage of the large side-wheel steamer Arctic, and a suit against the city for damages ensued; but that style of boat, with its ponderous over-hanging sides, is now a thing of the past with the designers of our lake marine, and there has never been any more trouble from the narrow-ness of the Madison street draw. The steam-barge Amazon (since wrecked), the largest craft in tonnage ever built for lake navigation, has passed through both partially and fully open. The chief obstacle in constructing a four-way bridge for vehicles, with sidewalks, on the same level at Madison street would be its size. The length of draw to give the same opening for ves-sels as the present bridge, being increased just to the extent that the width of the roadway is enlarged, in order to give an additional double wagon-way of eighteen feet, and a third con-crete truss which would probably be deemed neces-sary the joint between draw and abutment would have to be ten feet nearer the bank on each side. This includes no enlargement of sidewalks, which at this bridge were always too small. The extra weight, however, of this longer draw, as well as of the third truss, would be fully balanced by the increased purchase given in operating by the large pier on which its turn-table would stand, and it would probably be found to open and close in as short a time as at present with the same force.

The bridge at Randolph street needs im-mediate renewal. Permanent stone-piers have never been put in at that street, as at all other bridges in the business part of the city. There is no elevator in close proximity that would be injured by reduction of its dock facilities, and the land damaged would be comparatively small. The advantage of doubling the bridge capacity there would be greater than at any other street except Madison. Is it not, therefore, plain that Randolph street gives the opportunity to test the wide-bridge project, and, if successful, to enable us to mend our ways similarly at other points?

SHYSTER.

The St. Louis *Democrat* publishes an opinion by a prominent Chicago lawyer as to the mean-ing of the word "shyster." It is the deposition of Mr. Thomas Dent, taken in a suit by a St. Louis lawyer against the *Republican* for calling him a shyster. Mr. Dent says:

Shyster is a term of reproach applied to such law-yers, or persons assuming to be lawyers, as were sup-posed to resort mainly to the police courts and munic-ipal courts of the city, to escape or help others to escape or save penalties, of criminals or persons held under arrest. The first recollection I have of the word is that it was used by the Chicago Democrat, then under the editorial control of John Wentworth, of this city. Its application, when so used, was to derogate and bring into disrepute such per-sons as, without the use of legal learning or profes-sional ability, pretended to be lawyers, and by the conviction of persons accused of offenses either against the laws of the State or the city ordinances. The word has had a great occurrence since the estrad-use of it in the *Democrat* now within my recollection. Yet it has always been used as a term of reproach, and as indicating one whose practices were not only un-professional, or at least degrading to the profession, but also disgraceful. The great occurrence of the word has left its application here mostly to persons frequenting the police courts, etc.

It appears that the term is so commonly applied to St. Louis lawyers as to have no special meaning, and it will be necessary to send to Chicago for a definition.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The fourth quarterly meeting of the North-western Branch of the Woman's Foreign Mis-sionary Society was held in the lecture-room of the Methodist Church Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets, yesterday afternoon. There were about fifty ladies present, and, pre-vious to being called to order, they sang a hymn.

One of the Vice-Presidents, Mrs. E. E. Mar-coe, of Evanston, presided.

On motion, Mrs. Willard was appointed Secre-tary pro tem.

The report of the Treasurer, Mrs. R. F. Quail, was submitted. The receipts were $4,207.66, which, with cash on hand at the end of the third quarter, made $6,881.44; disbursements, $2,-051.28; balance on hand, $4,230.16.

Mrs. Willing, from the Medical Committee, reported that no medical missionaries were ed-ucating at present, and that the funds reserved were retained in the hope that the health of the student, Miss Cobb, would be restored.

The delegates from the different conferences to the annual meeting were then requested to come to the Secretary's desk and register their names, and, having done so, they were intro-duced to one another. All the conferences ex-cept one were represented.

Mrs. Dr. Wood then gave an account of mis-sionary work in Paraguay, South America, say-ing that there was a good field, as the people were easily led. Some opposition had been met with from the priests, but it was now almost plain sailing, and fathers who were bitter against the missionaries two years ago now sent their children to them, requesting that they be edu-cated as the former thought fit. It was thought if an orphanage were established at Rosario, hundreds of youth could be gathered in and taught to spread the gospel among the natives. Two young ladies had recently gone there, and great good was expected to result through their efforts.

A letter was read from Miss Carter, a mission-ary in the City of Mexico, who reported that twenty children attended her school, and that their parents were friendly, and were, doubtless, influenced by their little ones.

Mrs. Willing asked that Mrs. De Pew, of New Albany, Ind., had given $1,500 toward establish-ing a mission in Japan, but a missionary had not yet been selected.

A number of letters from foreign missionaries were read, showing that some progress had been made in spreading the Gospel, after which the meeting adjourned.

LOCAL LETTERS.

PAVING INDIANA STREET.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: When a child is hurt it seeks redress of its mother; when an adult, it appeals to the press.

Some time ago I was asked for my signature to a remonstrance against paving Indiana street, between Robey and Hoyne. The bearer was a poor man with his lot not wholly paid for; most of the owners were in like perdicament; there were only twenty-two houses on the block, after that nothing; but an Alderman who lived there desired the street paved. The ordinance passed of course in favor of the measure. Rents have fallen, but taxes have risen. The fire, the epi-zootic, the panic, have one after another struck the middle class; but Collectors are rampant, and Assessors vote themselves additional thou-sands, while we must submit. But say a word in our favor, Mr. Editor, especially for those taxed without representation, of which I am one.

A.

A CRICKET CLUB WANTED.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Can you inform me, through your jour-nal, if there are any cricket clubs forming this season on the South Side, as I have five young men wanting to join in one, and now would be the proper time to commence practicing. We ought to muster a good eleven, and be able this year to give St. Louis and others a good exhibi-tion, and not let them carry off the laurels this season as last, and the only way to do that is to practice. From what I saw last year, we have the men.

I shall be glad to hear from any one, either through the columns of THE TRIBUNE or other-wise, in regard to the above matter. Yours truly,

WICKET-KEEPER.

CRIMINAL.

THE POLICE COURT.

Mark Zeigler was before Justice Boyden, yes-terday morning, to answer to the charge of larceny. His case was continued under $500 bonds to the 31st inst.

William Thornton and Frank Ige, charged with riot, were yesterday held under $200 bonds by Justice Scully for their appearance on the 4th proximo.

The case of John Schneider, who was charged with larceny, was dismissed for want of prose-cution.

Charles Flynn, charged with the larceny of a gold watch and chain from John Gotlieb, No. 61 North Wells street, was before Justice Scully yesterday, who held him to the Criminal Court in the sum of $200.

Capt. Orrin Smith was on trial yesterday be-fore Justice Boyden, for perjury. The examin-ation of witnesses in this case occupied nearly the entire morning. From the evidence, His Honor decided there was no case, and therefore dis-charged the prisoner.

The case of Thomas Hamilton for stabbing Lawlor, head-waiter at the Pacific Hotel, was called again yesterday before Judge Boyden, and continued to the 7th prox., under the same bonds as the last continuance, viz: $1,500. Dr. Isham furnished a certificate to the court that Lawlor was still in a dangerous condition from the result of the wound inflicted by Hamilton.

Four roughs, John Hick, Christ Husler, Sr., and Jr., and August Davis were arrested night before last, by Officers Hoch and Mahoney, for assaulting a man by the name of Gundelin Weibers with deadly weapons. Justice Boyden held the four yesterday, under bonds of $500 each, for their appearance before him on the 3d prox.

Patrick Peasnby was before Justice Scully yesterday morning charged with assaulting his aged father and mother. Judge Scully fined him $7, and, giving him a little good advice, let him off. He returned to the residence of his parents at the corner of Larin and Coolidge streets, and began a general attack upon the whole household. He was rearrested, and in the afternoon was brought before Justice Van Hoven, who continued his case to the 1st prox., under bonds of $500.

Alexander Campbell and Charles Black were before the West Side Police Court yesterday morning, charged with the crime of larceny. Campbell and Black are youthful offenders, be-aged respectively 17 and 16 years. Night before last they offered for sale to William Watten, proprietor of a store at the corner of Lake and Green streets, several small kegs of white lead. Mr. Watten suspected that the goods were stolen, and telegraphed for an officer. Officers Breitzke and Beaubien answered the summons, and took the boys under arrest. On their arrival at the Union Street Station they found Mr. Hagleman, who was there to make complaint of the loss of this identical property from the store of his em-ployer, at No. 56 West Randolph street. Jus-tice Scully held the prisoners over to the Crim-inal Court in bonds of $300 each, and in default they were committed.

BURGLARIOUS.

About 7 o'clock Thursday evening the pro-prietor of the cigar store, No. 817 Cottage Grove avenue was robbed of $850 by some unknown parties.

Justice Haynes issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of Robert H. Parry, who received a package containing $150, to deliver as directed, and who, up to last night, had not been heard from. His whereabouts are known, and this morning he will be before Justice Haines to answer to the charge contained in the warrant. He was a Commissionaire.

The Grand Jury yesterday returned to the Criminal Court forty-three indictments, found since its last report, made about three weeks ago. The larger portion of these bills are for larceny and other crimes of little importance. The jury concluded the business before the Grand Jury; and with this assurance, the Court, after extending thanks to the jurymen for services rendered during the present term, discharged them, and adjourned the Court until this morn-ing, when the prisoners will be arraigned for sentence.

Mr. Van Hoven, the proprietor of the City Commissionaire Company, caused the arrest of Charles Brown, a man who, under the false pre-tense of being an employe, obtained the con-fidence of Mr. T. R. Wood, who intrusted him with a sum of money. Brown appropriated this to his own purposes, and upon investigation being unable to furnish $200 bail, he required by Justice Haines. When Brown was arrested, Mr. Van Hoven replevined the uniform, which should have been returned when Brown was discharged from the organization some weeks ago. This case proves the necessity of persons getting checks from Commissionaires corresponding with the amount paid for the service, as the Company is not responsible for damaged unless the checks are presented within forty-eight hours.

Some few weeks ago Frank Schlegel was guil-ty of throwing stones at Mr. Nick Gelden, the sexton of the Rev. Father Fisher's Church, known as St. Peter's. The boy hid for a time, but last Sunday night one week ago, he, in com-pany with his father, Adam Schlegel, attended divine service at Father Fisher's Church, on the corner of Polk and Clark streets. Mr. Schlegel is the owner of a slip in this church, which is in front, and four or five seats from the altar rail-ing. On the night in question, Father Fisher, discovering the boy was in church, walked in from the side door, stepped across the altar, ap-proached young Schlegel, seized him by the collar, and forcibly ejected him from this house of worship. Yesterday Father Fisher was be-fore Justice Haines to answer to the charge of assault on the boy, and the Justice fined the reverend Father the sum of $5 and costs.

THE CITY HALL.

The City Collector yesterday took in $6,000 for taxes, etc.

The Comptroller paid $165,000 of temporary loans and yest-fine claims yesterday.

The Collector of the Board of Public Works took in $1,820 for water-rents yesterday, and $310 from miscellaneous sources.

The Board of Public Works paid a visit to the new First Precinct Police-Station yesterday, and, after inspecting the building, expressed their entire satisfaction with the work.

The Mayor received the resignation of Mr. James W. Sheahan, member of the Board of Directors of the Public Library, yesterday, and signified his intention of appointing Mr. M. J. Onahan to fill the vacancy.

City Attorney Jamieson gave an opinion yes-terday to the Board of Health on the validity of the scavenger contract with Alex. Bell. The question asked was whether the contract was invalid, owing to its being for three years. Mr. Jamieson stated that it was not invalid for this reason, adding that the Corporation Counsel dissented.

Ald. Dixon having asked the opinion of the Corporation Counsel with the decision of the right to change the Council Committees, Judge Morton gave an opinion that the only provision in the charter was that the Committees should be appointed on the assemblings of the Council in December. But Council Rule No. 36 declared that the committees should be appointed annu-ally; hence, unless the Council should alter that rule, the Presidents of the Council could not change the Committees.

The City Hall, yesterday, was surrounded by a very large crowd of Aldermen, firemen, other city officials, and loafers, who had assembled to witness the trial of the Board of Fire-engines. The trial lasted from 3 o'clock until 6, but neither the Committee on Fire and Water nor the Board of Fire Commissioners reached any conclusion as to the merits of the engines. The results were noted by Assistant Fire-Marshal Sweeny and Ald. Stone, and after arranging them in proper form for comparison, the Committee and the Board will reach a decision as to the cost of the three. The Babcock, the Steiner, and the Dratz engines were the ones represented.

The inquest on the body of James McGuire was continued yesterday at the County Hospital. The only important testimony was that of John E. Quinn, boarder in the Hall House. He testi-fied to McGuire's coming to the house on the night of St. Patrick's Day, to his condition, and to his mustering Mangan as his assailant. Af-ter hearing Officer Deegan's testimony, which was only corroborative, the jury returned a ver-dict that James McGuire came to his death March 24 by blood-poisoning, the result of in-juries to the scrotum, and its contents, received on the night of March 17; and that the

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday.....$2.50
Tri-Weekly..... 6.00 | Weekly..... 2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 15 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 20 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Jarrett & Palmer's Combination. "Undine." Afternoon and evening.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Wybert Reeve. "The Woman in White." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Mrs. James A. Oates' Combination. Afternoon, "The Flower-Girl of Paris." Evening, "Fortunio."

ADELPHI THEATRE—Corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street. Variety entertainment. "The Seven Sisters." Le-Lo, and the De Glorians. Afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE—Dearborn street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of the Joe Brothers and Charles Thompson. "The Will o' the Wisp." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE (Monroe street, between Dearborn and State, Arlington, Delmar, and Kemble's Minstrels. Minstrelsy, Specialties, "Barnum's Baby Elephant," "The Watch-Dog," etc. Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WM. B. WARREN LODGE, NO. 208, A. F. & A. M.—A regular communication will be held this (Saturday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st. Visitors welcome. By order of the W. M.

J. R. DUNLOP, Secretary.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES"—COUGHS and colds are often overlooked. A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the lungs or some chronic throat disease. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are an effectual Cough Remedy.

BLEEDING FROM THE LUNGS, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION. A WONDERFUL CURE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1874.

R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: I had suffered from Catarrh in an aggravated form for years, and for several years from Bronchial trouble. Tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit, in May, '72, became nearly prostrated with a cough, and called a doctor in New York City. I was attended with Bronchitis in a severe form, causing almost a total loss of voice. Returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when I was completely prostrated with Hemorrhage from the Lungs, and an entirely free from Catarrh, from which I had suffered so much and so long. The debt of gratitude I owe for the benefit received at your hands knows no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied, from my experience, that your Discovery and Pellets will cure the worst forms of that loathsome disease Catarrh, as well as Throat and Lung Diseases. I have recommended them to very many, and shall ever speak in their praise. Gratefully yours,

WM. H. SPENCER,
P. O. Box 307, Rochester, N. Y.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, March 28, 1874.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

We desire again to direct the attention of advertisers to the fact that the demand on the columns of THE TRIBUNE increases largely every week. In order to insure the publication and proper classification of all the advertisements in to-morrow's paper, we must ask that they be handed in at the counting-room to-day at as early an hour as possible.

The Mayor of Cincinnati has been unanimously requested by the Common Council of that city to prohibit the women from continuing their crusade against the saloon-keepers.

The contest about the election of the State Treasurer of Ohio, which has been long pending in the Legislature of that State, was settled yesterday by the unanimous vote of the Senate that Welsh had the election.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines' persistence in the pursuit of the property she claims in New Orleans grows warmer with each successive disappointment. Every resort to litigation having failed, she has brought her claims before Congress, where they are to be considered by the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Our Springfield correspondent this morning retails some of the gossip of the State Capital regarding the next Congressional campaign in the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Districts. All the interested parties appear to be considerably perplexed over the uncertainty of things political, so long as the strength of the Farmers' Movement remains untested. We shall, at another time, follow up the same line of investigation in the other Congressional Districts of the State.

A well-defined movement, of which some interesting particulars are given in our local columns this morning, is on foot among the friends of Prof. Swing to transfer him from the Fourth Presbyterian Church, which is inconveniently situated and of inadequate capacity, to a place nearer the centre of the city, and where the audience he can command can be seated. A select committee of his congregation has the subject in consideration, and will report at the next meeting of the congregation.

Parliamentary elections in Canada are still held in the old English fashion of *vino vos*, but Lord Dufferin, in his speech to the Canadian Parliament, foreshadows the introduction of the ballot. The speedy completion of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, which has given Sir John A. Macdonald so much trouble, the establishment of a general Court of Appeals, and the extension of relations of reciprocal trade with the United States, are some of the prominent topics reviewed by the Governor-General.

We print, this morning, a speech made by Edward Atkinson, at the Cooper Institute meeting of New York business men, held last Tuesday evening, to protest against inflation of the currency. We commend this address, which is brief, to the careful reading of all who hold an interest in the integrity of our Government and the prosperity of our generation. "A Lie as a Standard of Value" is the appropriate title which has been given to this speech, which breathes the life of real patriotism, true loyalty, good morals, national faith, and common sense.

The Chicago produce markets were generally active, and stronger yesterday. Mess pork was in urgent demand, and 10c per bbl higher, closing at $14.95@15.00 cash, and $15.37½@15.30 seller May. Lard was active, and 7½c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $9.17½@9.20 cash, and $9.35@9.37½ seller May. Meats were in good request, and ½c per lb higher, at 5½@5¾c for shoulders, $8.15@8.30 for short ribs, 8½@8¾c for short clear, and 8@8½c for loose-packed hams. Highwines were active and unchanged, at 93c per gallon. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat was active, and ¼@1c higher, closing at $1.19¾ cash, and $1.24¼@1.24¾ seller May. Corn was dull and ¼c lower, closing at 62½c cash, and 65¼@65½c seller May. Oats were dull and unchanged, at 43¼ cash, and 46¾c seller May. Rye was quiet and strong at 90c. Barley was quiet, but firmer, at $1.50 for No. 2, and closed at $1.35 for No. 3, both fresh receipts. Live hogs were active and strong at $5.00@6.00 for common to choice. Cattle and sheep were active, the former selling at $3.50@6.50, and the latter at $5.50@5.00.

Following is a tabular statement of all the ballots which have been held in the Massachusetts Legislature for United States Senator:

	March 24	March 25	March 26	March 27
Whole number	276	271	272	272
Necessary to election	139	136	137	137
Dawes	76	81	80	80
Hoar	79	82	81	76
Curtis	74	74	74	74
Adams	14	15	14	15
Banks	5	6	6	6
Scattering	27	7	4	4

Mysterious men, like Sanborn, don't turn up so readily before Committees of Investigations as before Legislatures through which "jobs" are to be put. Although the Machiavel of the lobby promised to appear to testify before the Committee of Ways and Means yesterday, he failed to do so. His attorney was there in his stead, and procured a postponement of his client's examination to April 8, for the reason that, if conducted now, his testimony might embarrass him in the approaching trial in Brooklyn. Not that his client's case was such that he could not afford to tell the truth, now and ever, but "these newspapers" would get hold of it, and make no end of trouble.

In the First District of Iowa it is understood that George W. McCrary and John H. Gear will be candidates for the regular Republican nomination for Congress, and that the issue between them (inside the party) will be on the question of power, which McCrary's bill declares to be solely in Congress to regulate railroad tariffs. Mr. Gear was the Speaker in the Iowa Legislature this year, and he takes the negative to McCrary's affirmative. The Burlington *Gazette* says "it will be a sharp contest." There was a small Anti-Monopoly majority in the vote of the District for Governor, last year, against McCrary's 4,200 majority in 1872, and Gear takes the Anti-Monopoly side of the question, in hopes, perhaps, to win back some of the straying voters.

The passage of the bill to prevent the licensing of prostitution is creditable to the good judgment of the State Legislature. The experience of this system, wherever it has been adopted, shows very conclusively that its inevitable tendency is not only bad from a moral point of view, as being a compromise with and legal recognition of evil, but it has been found to increase the very evil it seeks to regulate. Under such circumstances, the Legislature has done wisely to suppress any possibility of establishing it in this State. Chicago has special reason to rejoice that the efforts of a few unthinking officials connected with the Boards of Police and Health, to foist the license system upon this community, are thus rendered of no avail. An emergency clause is attached to the bill, and thus puts the prohibition in force at once.

The Illinois House of Representatives deliberately dodged its duty in regard to the State Printing yesterday. Instead of passing upon either of the reports of the Printing Committee, which were called up by Mr. Bradwell, it passed an unmeaning and purposeless substitute offered by Mr. Hay. This refers the matter to the Attorney-General, who is to decide whether the State should avoid the tainted contracts or not, and if not, he is to "direct" the Commissioners, whatever that may mean, in their settlements with the contractors, and is to protect the interests of the State. The interests of the State could be protected in a much shorter way, as recommended by Mr. Bradwell, who wants the fraudulent contracts annulled, and a sufficient sum deducted from the money due the contractors to reimburse the State for their past overcharges.

Senator Sherman's well-meant compromise bill has thrown the Senate into a greater muddle than ever on the financial question. A most bewildering variety of amendments are now pending to the original proposition to fix the legal-tender currency at $382,000,000. All day yesterday was spent in altering, withdrawing, and adding to these, and no vote was reached. Senator Morrill made a vain attempt to have the Secretary of the Treasury forbidden to increase the public debt by buying bonds above par. He proposes to take no further part in the Bedlamite proceeding, but to sit still and see what kind of a bill the majority will get up—a quiescent and contemplative attitude which most of his fellow-countrymen have already assumed. Senator Ferry, with a simplicity worthy of his youthful days, declared that he had every confidence in the Secretary of the Treasury, and thought he might be left to distribute the money at his discretion. There is hidden herein a bold solution of this whole currency problem. Secretary Richardson is an honest man, and has had a large public experience,—he is an ex-Judge of Probate,—let Congress give him control of the printing-press, with permission to distribute money at his discretion to every Western and Southern man who wants his private resources inflated.

So far, the Congregational Council has steadily adhered to the impersonal questions that brought it together; but, outside, facts of quite another nature are developing. Whether these two lines are converging does not appear; if they are, the public greed for sensations is likely to be well fed. First, as to the Council: That body yesterday, in secret session, took an informal vote on four of the questions before it, and the result showed that the majority condemned the action of Plymouth Church in regard to allowing Mr. Tilton to withdraw, and in effacing his name from its rolls of membership. The wider and more important question of continuing fellowship with the church was left undecided. Next, in regard to the other matter: An extraordinary letter from Mr. Tilton was forwarded yesterday simultaneously to the Council and the daily papers. The former refused to receive it; the latter were evidently only too glad to print it. It relates to two matters, the termination of his connection with the Plymouth Church, and the charges he is said to have made against Mr. Beecher. Whether intentionally or not, the language of the latter part is of doubtful meaning. He says he never uttered slanders against any human being. The *Brooklyn Union* at once points out that his language does not forbid a construction which would convey a very significant reaffirmation of the truth of the charges he is said to have made. Its editorial, which is given in full elsewhere, is very pointed. It is possible that Mr. Tilton, who is credited with a considerable still in the use of his native tongue, employed his doubtful words innocently. He should, at the least, in a communication so unreservedly addressed to the public, make his meaning clear beyond dispute.

In the contest for Sumner's Senatorial toga, this spectacle is presented: An ex-Judge of the United States Supreme Court, whose dissenting opinion in the Dred Scott decision gave Republicans of 1856 both comfort and argument, gets not a Republican vote; a large section of the Republicans are under the lead of the author of Democratic platforms that declared the Dred Scott decision to be both law and gospel; all the mercenaries of the Republican party cry out that the original Free-Soil candidate for Vice-President, in 1848, is "not sufficiently in sympathy with the progressive spirit of the party"; and the man whose election as Speaker in Congress, in 1856, first enabled Republicans to write Victory on their banners, is almost an alien now among those who bear the Republican name. This is nearly as bad as the spectacle of Butler, Grant, Logan, Cameron, Carpenter, *et al.*, sitting in the high places of the Republican party, and declaring Charles Sumner, not to be a true Republican. It will readily occur to original Republicans that "the progressive spirit of the party" of 1848, intensified into a more "progressive spirit" by the Dred Scott decision of 1856, was something entirely unlike that "progressive spirit" the Grant-Butler mercenaries are talking about.

THE M'CRARY BILL.

The House of Representatives on Thursday, by a vote of 121 to 116, passed the bill originally framed by Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, authorizing the President to appoint a Board of nine Railroad Commissioners, who are to ascertain and declare what are fair and reasonable rates for the transportation of freight and passengers moved from one State into or through another. This Board is to declare such rates for each and every road doing through business or engaged in "commerce between the States." The bill has many details, but this is its general purpose. We think the bill is a mistake, and that those who will suffer most by it are the farmers of the Western States. There has never been any serious complaint of the rates upon through freights from the West to the Atlantic. It has been no uncommon thing for grain to be moved from points on the Mississippi River 1,200 miles to New York at the rate of one cent per ton per mile, and it is not likely that any Railroad Commission will ever fix the rate for that distance at as low a figure as now prevails. The trouble has all been concerning local rates,—the rates from the place of growth to the first market or entrepot where the product could be sold. The man living from 400 to 500 miles from Chicago could always have his grain delivered here for about the same price as was demanded of the man living within a distance of 200 miles. The man at Council Bluffs, Kansas City, Iowa City, Davenport, or Chicago, sending grain to New York, or Philadelphia, or Baltimore, never felt the severity of railroad exactions as did the multitude living at intermediate stations, who had to send their grain to the nearest market, where it could be sold and thence shipped to the East. It is relief from this local extortion that the people of the Western States have been seeking.

It is a settled thing that no Western products will be sent to the East by rail unless the rate of transportation, allowing for time and all other similar considerations, is as cheap as the same transportation can be secured by water. We have New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore seeking this business by competing lines of railway. In time there will be other competing lines. What rates shall this National Railroad Commission fix for freights from Pennsylvania and New Jersey to New York? What from Ohio? What from Michigan and Indiana, and what from Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Kansas? Shall this Commission allow the Pennsylvania Railroad a rate supposed to be reasonable for the local traffic between Harrisburg to Jersey City, and then extend that rate per mile and per ton west to the Missouri River? Take the rate from Syracuse or Harrisburg to New York or Philadelphia. If the Commission fix the rate for transportation between these points at anything like a fair and reasonable rate, and then extend that rate westward to the Mississippi River and Missouri River, then, if the law is really enforced, the Western States will be as effectually cut off from the Eastern market as if there were no railroads at all. Freights on grain per 100 pounds by rail from Chicago now stand: To Boston, 45 cents; to New York, 40 cents, Philadelphia and Baltimore, 35 cents. Now, what rates shall the Commission fix per 100 pounds between New York and Albany? Putting it even as low as 10 cents per 100 pounds, and charging *pro rata* per mile from New York to Chicago, what would be the rate from this city to New York or Boston? What would it be from St. Paul, Council Bluffs, La Crosse, Davenport, Dubuque, or Kansas City? Compared with such a rate, the existing local rates in the West which have caused so much complaint would seem merciful.

It will be idle to say that the people of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Western New York, or Ohio will quietly submit to pay local rates on freights passing from one of these States to the other, and permit the people of Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, and Minnesota to have their freight hauled at less than proportionate rates. They will submit to nothing of the kind, and eventually we will have a statutory rate per mile for the several classes of freight passing between the several States, and when this is done it will cost $1.30 per bushel to haul grain from Chicago to New York, and so much per mile in addition from all points further West. There can be but one outcome to any such attempt by Congress to regulate the rate of freights on the great through lines. The States nearer the seaboard will refuse to pay more per ton per mile than is charged for longer distances, and the present comparatively low rates on long distances will be leveled up to a point that will ruin the West entirely. The farmers and stock-raisers in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia will rejoice at the passage of a law which will effectually cut off Western competition and double the value of the productions close to the market. It now costs but a fraction more, if anything, to send cattle and hogs from Chicago to the seaboard than it does from Western New York and Pennsylvania. Now if the rates per mile are to be equalized, and the same rate per mile is to be charged from all points, the West will be able to send as many grain, provisions, or live-stock by rail to the Eastern market until all the Eastern local supply has been sold at the highest prices.

This bill was voted for in the House by the Western members generally under a species of idiotic terror. While they ostensibly voted in the interests of the farmers, they have, in fact, voted to deprive their own section of the great advantage of low rates on through freights, and to cut them off from the use of railroads at all. The entire benefits of the bill will inure to the farmers and stock-raisers of the seaboard States at the expense of the West.

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

We publish this morning the last of a series of letters from our special correspondent who was sent through Northern Indiana and Ohio to obtain positive information as to the work and results of the temperance agitation in those districts. The conclusions reached from observations made in a large number of places—villages, towns, and cities—may be briefly summed up as follows: As a moral agent in directing the attention of all classes to the general and lamentable prevalence of intemperance in the country at large; in suppressing some of the vile places of public resort in small towns, and rendering them odious to the community; and in pointedly illustrating once more the fact that legislation may be made so severe as to defeat itself, the Woman's Temperance Crusade has been entirely successful. The claim that it has revolutionized the districts which have been infected with the temperance enthusiasm by the entire suppression of the sale and consumption of intoxicating liquor, is unfounded. Such a result was never dreamed of by the originators of the movement, and was only anticipated by enthusiasts at a distance whose wish was father to the thought, and whose experience was confined to verbal and newspaper reports of the matter, naturally colored by the ruling desire.

It has, so far as the State of Ohio is concerned, opened the eyes of the people to the impossibility of enforcing sumptuary laws, such as the existing Adair law of that State is, and turned their attention to the superiority of restrictive measures. Perhaps if, in these enlightened days, a closer study were given to the Divine economy, there would be no excuse for such sudden movements. It has been said that vices are exaggerated forms of viruses; it is certain that evil exists in the world, that it can be restrained only by natural penalties and the prevalence of good, and that the Scriptural personification of evil is represented as bound with fetters, not annihilated. If extremists of all classes will accept the true lesson of the Woman's Movement of 1874, its value will be found to have vastly exceeded the estimate put upon it by the most sanguine supporters.

WISCONSIN POLITICS.

One of the straws which show the way the wind is blowing is the letter of the Hon. J. Allen Barber, just published, declining to be considered a candidate for re-election in the Third Congressional District of Wisconsin. Judge Barber is an old resident of Grant County, and a man of unimpeachable reputation, who has served his constituents faithfully and well in many important public positions,—a member of the Convention that framed the State Constitution; Speaker of the Assembly in 1863, and twice represented his District in the House of Representatives. His District embraces the Counties of Crawford, Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette, and Richland. In 1870, the Republican majority in the District was 2,345; in 1871 it was 2,125; in 1872 Barber carried it by 3,865 over the Hon. Allen Warden (Liberal Republican); but last fall Gov. Taylor carried it by a majority of 363. Three of the counties in the District, viz.: Grant, Green, and Richland, have been the most unwavering supporters of the Republican cause ever since the party was organized; Grant giving sometimes 3,000 majority, little Green being always relied upon for 1,200, and Richland for nearly the same; while in the other counties of Iowa, Crawford, and Lafayette, the vote was nearly a tie between the two parties in 1870. When the State was districted, the Republican Legislature intended to cut out the Third so that it would be reliable for from 3,000 to 5,000 majority on their side; but Republican calculations based on the relative strength of parties in 1870 are not to be depended upon in 1874, and the tidal wave that swept over Wisconsin last fall did much to obliterate old-party landmarks and prepare the way for a new order of things. It is not surprising, therefore, under existing circumstances, that so intelligent and discreet a politician as Mr. Barber should seize upon the first plank that floated past to get ashore from a ship that is already water-logged, and certain to speedily sink out of sight. Two of the counties in his District that heretofore were as unvarying in their majorities for the Republican ticket as the sun in his daily course—Green and Richland—sent Reformers to the State Senate, and his own County of Grant sent three Reformers and one Republican to the Assembly. The outlook is not at all encouraging for the Republican candidate, whoever he may be, and Mr. Barber has wisely determined to take in sail before the squall strikes him. The coming event of this year has cast its shadow before, and those who are not willfully blind have already perceived it.

But Mr. Barber has not been warned off the course altogether by the disaster which his party encountered last fall; the presentiment of evil to come is sometimes almost as real as if we had already experienced it. There is a horrid incubus of dread hanging over the Republicans of Wisconsin that unnerves them from every manly effort, and neutralizes all their energies. It is the candidacy of Mr. Carpenter for re-election to the United States Senate. That is a load that every Congressional candidate on the Republican ticket must carry if he runs, and it is a weight that every sensible man feels he cannot carry and win the race. Mr. Barber could and would carry his District if running on his own merits, but he cannot make the race with Matt Carpenter on his back. The reader will observe that his majority in 1872 was 3,865, while Washburn's the year before was only 2,125,—a sufficient proof of Barber's popularity,—yet he draws out of the list for the reasons indicated. We may say, in passing, that George C. Hazleton, formerly a member of the State Senate, has been put in training as Mr. Barber's successor. He is a hot Carpenter man, and an imitator of the Senator in more ways than one. Many honest Republicans in the District are anxious that he shall be nominated for the sake of having the opportunity to settle both Carpenter and his troublesome friend. Hazleton is a brother of the present member from the Second District, but quite another style of man.

It is understood that other members of the Wisconsin delegation will follow the wise example of Mr. Barber, and flee from the wrath to come. They cannot fight Mr. Carpenter and the officeholders at his back; they cannot go before the people and defend his salary-grab speech and votes, his defense of the Credit-Mobilier swindle, his opposition to the repeal of the franking privilege, and his other transgressions. This is precisely the dilemma that these gentlemen are all in. The Hon. Philetus Sawyer, one of the most popular men in the State, who has served eight years in Congress, has already given out that he will also refuse to run again. His District, the Sixth, was also carried by Gov. Taylor last fall over Washburn by a majority of 837. Sawyer carried it the year before by 3,445. The Grangers have become very strong in his District, but he dreads the dead weight of a certain Senator more than the opposition of the farmers. The same may be said of the Hon. G. W. Hazleton, of the Second District. Hazleton was elected by a majority of 1,634, but Taylor and the Reformers carried it last fall by 928, and they entertain strong hopes of electing a Reformer to Congress next fall. Mr. Hazleton is personally very popular in his District, and his friends are confident of his re-election, provided he could be allowed to make the race without carrying Mr. Carpenter along with him as a candidate for re-election to the Senate.

The Republican dilemma in Wisconsin seems to be this: It is about an even chance that they lose three members of Congress at the next election *under any circumstances*, with a fair prospect of losing the Legislature and the United States Senator. With Mr. Carpenter as a candidate for re-election, they are *certain* to lose three members of Congress, the Legislature, and the next Senator. If Mr. Carpenter would disembarrass the canvass by withdrawing himself at once from the field, peremptorily and forever, it would greatly strengthen "the Republican cause," whatever that may be; but such magnanimity has gone out of fashion, at all events it is not to be looked for in Mr. Carpenter's case. He will insist upon being "vindicated," and his vindication will consist in the overwhelming defeat and overthrow of his party.

FARMERS AND FREE-TRADE.

During the year ending Sept. 30, 1873, the New York Central, the Erie, and the Michigan Southern & Lake Shore Railroads spent in repairs of track a trifle more than 20 per cent of their total freight expenses. As these latter amounted to $28,905,881, the cost of track repairs was $5,781,176. This same percentage prevails in several other railroads, and is probably a fair average. It thus appears that one-fifth the cost of transportation is due to the expense of replacing worn-out rails. There is an easy way to save on this item. Cut down the tariff!

The duties on iron rails vary from 30½ to 39½ per cent, and on steel rails from 38½ to 45 per cent. The amount of duty on rails paid the Government during the last financial year was $6,681,523. The amount of duty paid the Pennsylvania monopolists during the same year was something enormous. All of it ultimately comes out of the pockets of the shippers of freight. Taking the three roads already mentioned, and allowing that the cost of new rails was only three-fourths of the item of track repairs, we find that they paid in one year for the rails used to relay their tracks the sum of $4,335,882. If we consider that the duty averaged only 35 per cent, it amounted to $1,124,182. This, it should be remembered, is an annual charge. It must be replaced within the year. The freight carried over these three roads must pay not only what it would were there no tariff, but $1,124,182 besides. The tariff makes it pay, indeed, a very great deal more than this. It makes it pay interest on the increased cost of the original track and the increased cost of every locomotive and switch, and even bolt and bar and nut and screw. Perhaps these farmers can see from this plain exhibit one reason why the rates of freight are higher. Perhaps they can see from it the way to get cheaper transportation.

The Farmers' Nominating Conventions will soon be held. Let those who attend them remember that they are the especial victims of a fluctuating currency and a high tariff. They should send no man to Congress who is not sound on these two questions.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN ILLINOIS.

Wilson, the New York desperado, said to the officer who arrested him for murder: "I don't care; hanging's played out." The bravado hung him. New York woke to the fact that murderers rejoiced as capital punishment grew infrequent. It is time that every community awoke to that fact. Mr. M. H. Bovee, a fluffy enthusiast and busybody, has been working in the West for some time for the abolition of hanging. He has succeeded in getting a majority report from a special committee of the Illinois Senate in favor of his scheme. It is not probable, however, that the Legislature will jeopardize itself by passing the law he desires.

The first question about the punishment that legally follows any particular crime should be: Is it the best possible preventive of future crime? If the answer is yes, the only remaining question is: Has society a right to inflict this punishment? If this, too, be answered in the affirmative, the case is closed. Let us apply this method of inquiry to the problem in point. Does capital punishment prevent murder more effectually than the proposed substitute, imprisonment for life, would? And has society a right so punish by inflicting death? To both questions we answer yes. The strongest passion of human nature is that of self-preservation. The influence is inevitable that a punishment directly opposed to this passion will exercise the strongest possible influence upon human nature. A man who commits murder under the influence of sudden passion will not be deterred by any possible punishment. Consequently society does not inflict death for that species of homicide. But a man who plots a murder in cold blood will inevitably think of the possible penalty awaiting him. If he can mutter to his bloodthirsty soul: "I cannot be hanged, in any event; the most they can do is to sentence me to life-imprisonment, and pardons are so easy to get that I will soon be free again," will he not be more likely to commit the atrocious deed than if he knows that the blow he deals his victim will inevitably doom him to the gallows? These philanthropists who grieve over murderers instead of murder, and are appalled when society puts a wild beast in human form out of existence, would have us sentence the man who has deliberately killed his fellow to life-imprisonment,—in other words, to something which does not exist. Men thus sentenced stay in prison, on an average, but 7½ years. It has been suggested that this might be remedied by abolishing the pardoning power. Putting this power into the hands of a Board, as Pennsylvania has done, instead of confiding it to a single man, might be a wise idea by itself, but its abolition would be a dangerous expedient.

The right of society to hang for murder or treason is denied by but few. It may be grounded on the Biblical injunction, "Whosoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," or on the simple fact that the first duty of society is to protect itself, and that it is, therefore, justified in resorting to extreme means of defense against extreme attacks. Sensationalists like Bovee talk about the sanctity of human life as a reason for abolishing capital punishment. The very highest sanctity that the law can set up is to proclaim that human life is so sacred that *whoever deliberately destroys it shall die.* It is, of course, possible to hang too many people. Society should kill only as a last resort. Our laws have, however, thrown so many safeguards about every life that there is no danger of punishing murder too heavily. The Illinois statute gives a jury which has brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree the right to say whether the culprit shall leave his jail to go to Joliet or to the gallows. New trials are got with unparalleled ease. When, despite everything, a man has been convicted of *deliberate* murder, the very best use society can make of him is, as Mr. John Stuart Mill said, "to solemnly blot him out of existence." We warn the Legislature not to pass this bill. The people will not sanction it, nor will they deal kindly with any member who votes for it.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There is a solemn warning to those who are forcing prayers upon saloon-keepers in the words of the Rev. Dr. Boyington, of the Vine Street Congregational Church, Cincinnati. In one of his recent sermons he appealed directly to them in the following strong language: "You are berating the efficacy of prayer in subduing intemperance. You are calling Prof. Tyndall and all the world to see that prayer is irresistible. And you are going to fail most dreadfully. You are going to suffer a most shocking defeat in this matter, and are demonstrating to the skeptical world what they have been claiming and desiring to prove themselves, that prayer *per se* has no efficacy at all. You are imperiling religion, which is based upon the efficacy of prayer; and, while blindly following the supposed spirit of the Church, are pulling the whole fabric of Christianity about your ears." His view of the situation has also been indorsed by another prominent clergyman in Cincinnati, and there are not wanting numerous others in other cities who are not carried away with the excitement of the moment, and who, foreseeing the dangers to the Church from the Prayer-Parade, are warning its members of approaching catastrophe. It is not only the efficacy of prayer, but also the efficiency of religion, which is put in the crucible. It is but a few days ago that a prominent churchman made the remark: "This movement is from God himself. It is God himself working through these women. *If every saloon is not closed in Chicago within a year, then I am prepared to be an Atheist.*" This is simply zeal without knowledge, and if this churchman holds to his promise, he will without doubt be an Atheist next March. The failure of the temperance movement, if it fails, is the least of the evils involved in it. If this Prayer-Parade fails, it must react upon all species of religious effort, and paralyze the work of the Church, which depends upon prayer though not upon parade, and there will not be wanting extremists who will carry their scoffing and skepticism to the uttermost limit. It is time that those religious people who are urging on this Prayer-Parade should stop and coolly ascertain what results it is producing, whither it is carrying them, and what its ultimate effect must be upon the Church and Church work. Let them remember, too, that the Head of the Church rebuked street, praying, and said, "When thou prayest, go into thy closet."

INFORMATION WANTED.

Simmons, the Poor Boy and "Christian Soldier" whom Gen. Butler indorsed, late Internal Revenue Supervisor, and now Collector of the Port of Boston, was before the Committee of Ways and Means on Thursday last, as a witness in the Sanborn investigation, and, although he evidently attempted to talk without saying anything, he let two large cats out of the bag which are uncommonly athletic and interesting. The first of these is his statement that Sanborn is known in New England as "the mysterious man"; that he is interested in all the railroads of that section of the country; that he is acquainted with all the members of the New England Legislatures; and that, when any railroad legislation is needed, Sanborn always turns up, and always succeeds in accomplishing it. How he does it is one of the mysteries. There are other mysteries connected with Sanborn, for instance: How the law was passed which gave him the contracts; how he succeeded in getting the contracts; how he got on the soft side of Gen. Butler, and where his immense profits have gone, inasmuch as he declares he did not get them all. It has also long been a mystery to New England merchants why Sanborn and his agents and detectives have been allowed to walk into their counting-rooms and carry off their papers and books at their own pleasure, and then, after having manufactured an evasion of the revenue laws, blackmail them into a compromise.

The second cat is a still more interesting animal, and has once lodged and fed in the Treasury Department, and has otherwise received hospitable treatment from Secretaries Boutwell and Richardson. Mr. Simmons testifies that when the law was first passed, at which time he was Supervisor of Internal Revenue for New England, Sanborn called upon him for assistance,—the assistance being, of course, necessary to get hold of the accounts of merchants. This was a little too much even for Simmons, and, being a "young Christian soldier," according to Butler, his soul revolted at the idea of giving any such assistance even to Butler's old storekeeper and affidavit-procurer. So he refused. Sanborn meanwhile must have referred this refusal to Assistant Secretary Richardson, as Simmons very shortly received verbal instructions from the latter to help Sanborn, and these instructions were reinforced by a letter from Secretary Boutwell to the same effect. Subsequently he met Mr. Richardson, after the latter had become Secretary, and was again adjured to help Sanborn, the Secretary representing that the larger the Treasury receipts the better it would be for him, and it was therefore really an object to him (Richardson) that Sanborn should be successful. Simmons, therefore, commenced exerting himself as far as he could for Sanborn, and although his working force was very small, and not sufficient to do the work of the office punctually, he detailed one of his best officers as a detective, paid by the Government, and kept him on duty constantly thereafter in Sanborn's interest.

Such being the condition of things, it is now in order that Messrs. Boutwell and Richardson be allowed an opportunity to rise and explain their connection with Sanborn, and his process of blackmailing. As they authorized and even compelled Mr. Simmons to turn over a salaried officer of the Government to the employment of a private individual for the latter's profit, it would be interesting to the public to know just how far they indorse the Simmons process of collecting revenue taxes. These two gentlemen heretofore have had a sort of dim and shadowy connection with Sanborn. The mention of his name has always involved the two Secretaries, but in an indefinable and intangible way; but now Mr. Simmons, although he set out with the intention of saying nothing, has brought the two Secretaries plumply forward into the light, where every one can see and is looking at them. It is incumbent on them, therefore, to give an account of what they were doing when caught in company with Sanborn.

THE POLITICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

When the various societies of farmers and mechanics, and workers in general, which are now spreading through the country, shall have done their work and died, it will probably be found that one of their most beneficial results has been the political education of the tens of thousands of women who have belonged to them. In the two largest organizations, no subordinate branch can be organized without the attendance of women. A certain number of the officers must be women. The sexes meet on a perfect equality, save that men must pay double fees. What favoritism there is, then, is shown to women. The feminine members learn parliamentary practice, learn to vote intelligently, learn to take an interest in something outside their own monotonous and narrowing lives, and learn to reach truth through the slow and sure process of reason hammered out by debate instead of the quick and dangerous method of intuition. All this is clear gain. If women get the franchise, in this day and generation, those of them who have had the drill these societies give will, other things being equal, use the ballot better than their less fortunate sisters.

The whisky war will not be without its influence upon the political situation of women. It will teach them the strength that lies in organization, and, let us hope, that women, in their present method of dealing with social problems. In several towns, they have turned their attention to getting prohibitory ordinances passed. In others, they have shown a wonderful knowledge of the legal methods of persuading saloon-keepers. The stir has waked them from a sort of political lethargy. Hereafter, combination will not be as difficult for them. Many of their praying bands will crystallize into clubs devoted to obtaining and enforcing anti-liquor legislation. These clubs will naturally take up, from time to time, other reforms. So the whisky war will do good to the crusaders, if it fails to touch the more obstinate hearts it aimed at. The inevitable defeat of the women in their present efforts will make them dissatisfied with the weapons now at their service. They will begin to regard the ballot as the one thing needful to insure their triumph. They will agitate. Political agitation is political education. A year or so ago, it seemed as if woman-suffrage would inevitably be the prelude to wildly ignorant and foolish voting. That danger, great as it still is, is diminishing daily.

CURRENT COMMENT.

STATE TAXATION.

From the Canton (Ill.) Register.

On the first page of this issue will be found an article, condensed from THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, in regard to taxation. There is no question of more vital importance than the subject of taxation, and it is coming more and more into prominence as the country grows.

That some radical change is demanded is apparent to all, and, although the system of licensing, as advocated by the advance grads of revenue-reformers as a substitute for the present mode of raising revenue, seems, at the first glance, chimerical, we are nevertheless inclined to regard it with favor. There is such manifest injustice and hardship in the practical working of the old method that any possible mode of relief, practically presented, is worthy of careful consideration and trial.

The article alluded to presents in a strong light the injustice to farmers, but equally as great hardships and onerous burdens can be demonstrated to exist on the part of the mechanics and mercantile industries, where the law has been fully complied with.

We have been led, by reason of circumstances surrounding us, to investigate and study the question of taxation for the past twelve months, and it is with us, as with all who take the pains to investigate and examine the matter in all its bearings—we believe the present system of raising State, county, and local revenue exacts unjust, and deleterious to the development of the country and the prosperity of the people.

THE RELIGIOUS JOURNALS.

From the Geneseo (Ill.) Republic.

The three or four religious journals in Chicago that, for a few weeks past, have been driving an anathema-ite against THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, begin to get it through them that when they picked up the editor-in-chief of that paper for a flat, they caught a Tartar. They would be very glad now to call it a draw game, but that will not do. The editor aforesaid has driven the fellows to the wall; he has convicted each and all of them of worse things than ever they thought of charging him with. Now they would be glad if Mr. White and THE TRIBUNE had been left alone. Whether he will leave them alone or not remains to be seen.

"SELF-APPOINTED CENSORS."

Chicago Correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The wholesome result of THE TRIBUNE'S warfare with the religious self-appointed censors of the daily press will probably be that the religious journals will, in a measure, learn that they have quite enough to do at home in settling points of doctrinal theology and church quarrels, now quite numerous. THE TRIBUNE has had the good fortune to secure the great mass of small advertisements in Chicago, so much so that its Sunday edition often contains over four pages of "Wants" and "Personals." The general tone of the latter is by no means immoral. In the contest with the *Interior* and the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* THE TRI

WASHINGTON.

No Result Reached in the Senate on the Finance Question.

Agent Sanborn Again Declines to Testify.

He Will Be Summoned to Appear Early in April.

Much Conflicting Testimony Given Before the District Committee.

Prospect of a Payment of the Illinois Two Per Cent Claim.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE TALK IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27.—When Logan, Morton, Ferry, and the other inflationists entered the Senate this morning, they all wore the air of conquerors. They expected to finish up their work when it was left off Thursday night. Having secured a vote in favor of fixing the issue of the legal-tenders at $400,000,000, they counted on the same Senators to sustain Logan's irredeemable free-banking scheme. The intimation that they received that there was trouble in the ranks was from Gen. Gordon, of Georgia, who begged to substitute the Finance Committee's Free-banking bill for Senator Logan's amendment. He was for free banking, but he wanted provisions made for redemption. Senator Bogy also showed

RETURNING REASON,

and it very soon became evident to the managers of inflation that their hope for success lay in the ability to stave off a vote until the return of Clayton and Dorsey, the Arkansas Senators. To accomplish this end, they resorted to talk, and through that instrumentality accomplished their design, as far as an immediate decision of the question is concerned.

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

The House devoted nearly all of the session to-day to discussing the bill reported by the Banking and Currency Committee. A great deal of interest is displayed in the question, and nearly all the speakers have large and attentive audiences. The speech of Mr. Mitchell, of Wisconsin, against inflation and in favor of a return, at as early a day as possible, to specie payments, delivered to-day, excited a great deal of attention, and is spoken of as one of the soundest and best speeches of the debate.

RICHARDSON'S RESIGNATION.

Additional evidence was adduced to-day going to show that it is the President's intention to make Delano Secretary of the Treasury. He is hesitating as to Delano's successor in the Department of the Interior, between Bristow and a member of Congress from New England. He wishes very much to appoint Bristow, but, for geographical considerations, is of the opinion that he must choose from New England. The name of the New Englander has not been divulged. Gen. Schenck is credited with having replied, when told in this city recently that he was mentioned as likely to be made Secretary, that: "That will be putting in only one bowlder, when the whole road needs repairing."

THE SANBORN CASE.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—At the meeting of the Ways and Means Committee to-day, Mr. Walbridge, Sanborn's attorney, appeared without his principal, to show cause why that individual should not be compelled to testify just now. He stated that Sanborn's trial is to come off in the court at Brooklyn next Monday, and it would not be just to him to be compelled to testify before his trial, as his testimony might be used against him there. The attorney was asked whether Sanborn feared that his testimony before the Committee would be of such a character as would injure him in the court, and the lawyer parried the thrust by representing that the

NEWSPAPERS WOULD GET HOLD OF IT

and magnify it, and color it so as to prejudice the public mind against him. The Committee finally agreed to postpone his investigation until Monday, the 6th prox. It is thought that Sanborn

WILL BE CLEARED BY THE COURT,

as the charges against him are that he colluded with United States internal-revenue officers in the matters covered by his contracts will be explained away by the fact that these officers acted with him under orders from the Treasury Department.

SECRETARY RICHARDSON AND ASSISTANT SECRETARY SAWYER

will both be examined by the Committee before the investigation is closed.

[To the Associated Press.]

DECLINES TO TESTIFY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27.—The Committee of Ways and Means again met this morning to proceed with the investigation of the Sanborn case, the arrangement being that Sanborn should appear and make his statement, subjecting himself afterwards to the cross-examination of the Committee. As soon as the Committee met, however, Sanborn's counsel (Woodbridge) apologized for the non-attendance of his client, and said Sanborn's counsel in New York had advised him

NOT TO APPEAR

before the Committee prior to trial in Brooklyn. As Sanborn had no wish to keep anything from the Committee, he had prepared a little paper, and had signed it, and he (Woodbridge) would read it to the Committee, if the Committee saw fit to hear it.

The Chairman asked whether it was a statement in reference to matters generally, or in reference to the propriety of Sanborn appearing before the Committee.

Mr. Woodbridge replied that there were statements in it upon both points.

Mr. Beck—Will you tell us why Sanborn had announced to the country that this

COMMITTEE HAD SUMMONED HIM

here, and why he gave that as a reason for his non-appearance at the trial in Brooklyn?

Mr. Woodbridge—I was not aware he had so announced.

Mr. Beck—Do you think this Committee ought to hear a

PARTIAL STATEMENT

from your client, when he himself applied for permission to come here? We made no inquiry. We reported a bill to repeal the law, and we called upon the Treasury Department for information to lay before the House. That was the extent of our action until Mr. Sanborn came himself and requested us to hear him. We investigation in this far: He came and tendered witness after witness for examination, and the Committee has been occupied for three whole days in hearing witnesses in his behalf, and now he declines to submit himself to examination. Do you think that is treating the Committee fairly?

Mr. Woodbridge—After knowing what I know from Sanborn in reference to the indictments against him, and in view of a speedy trial, which he is presumed to have, I should certainly say that it would not be safe for him to appear before this Committee.

Mr. Foster—Do you say it would affect his case?

Mr. Woodbridge—I think it might affect public sentiment very materially.

Mr. Foster—Can he testify without criminating himself?

Mr. Woodbridge—My opinion is that he could make a thoroughly clean breast of the matter, and, if he could be a witness in his own case on trial, then I should not consider him in any danger.

Mr. Roberts asked Mr. Woodbridge whether he thought that the fact of Sanborn's making a full statement would affect his trial, and would affect public sentiment.

Mr. Woodbridge replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Roberts then asked whether he thought it fair on the other side to have a partial statement submitted to the Committee, which might also affect public sentiment and affect the trial?

Mr. Woodbridge admitted that he did not.

The Chairman [to Mr. Woodbridge]—Let me remind you of the statement which you had thrown upon the table in the beginning. [Laughter.] This newspaper slip, which you have just been reading, he should make a full statement, which might be taken down in shorthand for the use of the Committee solely?

Mr. Woodbridge—I think that that was said.

The Chairman—Are you still of that opinion?

Mr. Woodbridge—I should have no objection at all, but I cannot get Sanborn now, because just before midnight last night he had a telegram from his counsel in New York telling him that he must go on immediately, as it was necessary for him to be there to prepare for his trial on Monday, and, I should judge, it was necessary.

The Chairman—Has he gone?

Mr. Woodbridge—I do not think he has gone. I do not know whether he has or not. He was to have gone this morning if possible; if not, he was to leave on the afternoon train.

SECRET SESSION.

After some further discussion, the Committee directed the room to be cleared in order to consult as to the course to be pursued. The conclusion arrived at was that Sanborn should be summoned to appear as a witness on the 6th of April next, or earlier if his trial shall be previously ended.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—To-day's proceedings before the District Investigating Committee was wholly without interest. The memorialists struck a pretty rapid gait once or twice during the day, but, probably in consequence of the foul state of the air in the room occupied by the Committee, failed to keep it up uninterruptedly.

A witness named Riley testified he had examined the work near Reservation 17, for which the Government credited themselves with paying something in the neighborhood of $18,000, and failed to discover any improvements that had been made later than ten years ago, or could have cost one-tenth of the sum charged.

GOV. SHEPHERD EXPLAINED

that the charge was not for work done by the present District Government, but for improvements made years ago, and for which the National Government had reimbursed the District by an appropriation of $1,000,000. In order to get this appropriation out of the Treasury it became necessary for the Board of Public Works to show vouchers for work done, and their Engineer had examined the old improvements around Reservation 17, and fixed upon $18,000 as about what they originally cost. This explanation was deemed satisfactory, and the matter was dropped.

The next witness to produce

A SENSATION

was Cullinane, a large contractor for street-paving under the Board of Public Works. As his name implies, Mr. Cullinane is an Irishman, and, though an uneducated person, possesses all the natural shrewdness and smartness of the race. He has become wealthy, and is influential at the time of an election. This witness testified that, having done over $100,000 work for the District, and obtained certificates for the same on the 11th of July, 1873, he went to the office of Col. Magruder, Treasurer of the District, to get some money. Magruder received him pleasantly, drew and handed him a check for $20,000, and, as he was on the point of leaving, suggested to the contractor that he could always have plenty of money if he would give him (Magruder) $5,000. The incorruptible Cullinane only smiled at his pleasantry, and continued toward the door, where silver-haired old money-bags tried to encourage him to become a contributor by the further remark: "But if you fell uneasy in any way about giving me $5,000, you can go over to Georgetown and give my wife your check for that sum." Cullinane did not accept.

MAGRUDER'S DISINTERESTED ADVICE;

and the result is that, while millions of dollars have since been paid out to other contractors, Cullinane still has about $100,000 in certificates, worth now about 50 per cent of their face. Cullinane says that he thinks he made a great fool of himself when he refused to "see" Magruder, and that he has made up his mind never again to be caught in such a way. Magruder was in the room when Cullinane made his statement, denied ever asking for the $5,000; but he failed to explain why it was he always discriminated against Cullinane in the payment of money after the date of the alleged conversation.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27.—In the District of Columbia Investigating Committee, this morning, counsel for memorialists took up the list of contracts of public works, and criticized the figures, estimates, and actual cost of the work thereunder.

GOV. SHEPHERD

occupied considerable time in explaining the points raised.

The inquiry of the counsel for the memorialists was extended to embrace the examination of statements for improvements of work done around Reservation No. 17, southeast of the Capitol building, and W. T. Riley was placed on the stand by them to show that the Board measured up and

CHARGED FOR WORK NOT DONE

by the District Government.

Gov. Shepherd stated, in explanation, that this was true, but called attention to the bills rendered against the United States by the Board, showing that the bills put in by the Board for a large portion of this work were due by the Federal Government to the corporation and had never been liquidated, and that the act of Congress appropriated sufficient money to cover these old bills long due. The money thus appropriated was used by the Board under this act in further prosecution of the work around the Government property.

After recess, Patrick Cullinane, an old contractor, was sworn for by the memorialists. In the course of his examination he testified that at a given date he went to James A. Magruder, Treasurer of the Board of Public Works, to obtain the payment of a certificate for $20,000 due him by the Board, and that Magruder refused to pay him unless he (witness) would pay him (Magruder) $5,000; that at a subsequent date, also given, he called again on Magruder, who paid him the $20,000, but again asked him for $5,000, and, as he handed him the check for his $20,000, suggested that if witness felt any delicacy about giving the $5,000 to him, he might go to Georgetown, the residence of the Treasurer, and leave the amount with Mrs. Magruder. Witness was

CLOSELY CROSS-QUESTIONED

about this alleged transaction, as also in relation to his Four-and-a-half street contract. During his examination, it transpired that Cullinane did not perform the work on Four-and-a-half street in any respect in accordance with the terms of the contract, and that when the final settlement was made with him, $15,000 was retained to cover the cost of making his work good; also, that, on examination of his work by order of the Board, evidence was disclosed to justify the suspicion of collusion between Cullinane and the Street Superintendent, whose duty it was to certify whether the contract had been performed according to specification.

COL. JAMES A. MAGRUDER,

Treasurer of the Board, asked leave to make a statement, and said in order to make that statement more positive, he desired to be sworn. Magruder then said that there was not one word of truth in the testimony of Cullinane so far as related to any demand, request, or suggestion made by him to Cullinane for the payment of money as an inducement to settlement of any claim. Such statement was absolutely and utterly false not only in regard to Cullinane, but also to any and all the contractors under the Board. He said he never heard the least hint of this charge now made by Cullinane until since this investigation began.

COMMITTEE WORK.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Banking and Currency Committee submitted to the House to-day their report on the affairs of the First National Bank of this city, an abstract of which was telegraphed you some time since. They accompanied the report with a bill to cure the defects in the law that were made apparent in the course of the investigation.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The House Judiciary Committee have again taken up the question of the distribution of the Geneva award, but as yet seem very far from a decision.

INDIAN VISITORS.

Two delegations of Indians are in the city at present. A number of Osages were before the House Indian Committee to-day asking for horses, guns, money, and other necessaries of life.

MODIFIED AND ALLOWANCES.

The House Civil Service Reform Committee met to-day to consider the question of the propriety of reducing revenue officials' salaries and cutting off all allowances.

COMMANDMENTS IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. Benjamin Butler submitted a second commandment as follows:

Resolved, That no two persons having the relation of husband and wife, parent and child, brother and sister, either by consanguinity or marriage, shall be employed in any Department at the same time.

Pending a heated and excited debate on this proposition the Committee adjourned.

FENIANISM.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the House to-day gave permission to Mr. Banning, of Ohio, to report a resolution to the House authorizing the President to intercede on behalf of Condon, the Fenian, who is in prison in England. Mr. Banning attempted subsequently to have the resolution passed by the House, but, Judge E. Rockwood Hoar objecting, it went over.

MRS. MYRA CLARKE GAINES,

having gone the round in search of justice on account of her claim to certain real estate in New Orleans, and having failed to receive her rights, has finally got her case before Congress, and it is to be considered by the House Committee on Private Land Claims at an early day.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD FIGHT.

The House Pacific Railroad Committee examined the Presidents of the Union and Kansas Pacific Railroads to-day, to see if an understanding cannot be arrived at in regard to pro-rating. If the officers of the roads do not soon agree upon an equitable settlement of the question, the Committee will report a bill covering the points.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House Appropriation Committee are still considering the deficiency bill. They heard Superintendent Mallett to-day on a claim which that gentleman advances on account of repairs, furniture and fuel for public buildings, amounting to $125,000, which the Committee agreed to recommend. They also agreed to recommend $20,000 for the Bureau of Statistics, and $150,000 for the Hayden Geological Survey of the Yellowstone. The amount of deficiency on account of Indian agencies altogether is only $1,000,000, instead of for the New Mexico and Arizona Agencies alone, as was reported.

TANNER CAR-BRAKE.

The Senate Committee on Patents agreed to report adversely on the application of owners of the Tanner Car-Brake for a renewal or extension of the patent. This decision is regarded as a great victory for the railroads who have fought the application with pertinacity.

[To the Associated Press.]

DUTY ON STILL WINES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27.—The Ways and Means Committee to-day took action on the motion to reconsider the vote by which they recommended the passage of Wood's bill, revising the duty on still wines. The Committe decided to adhere to their former action in favor of the bill, which proposes to fix an increased duty of 50 cents per gallon or $2 per dozen on still wines.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA TAX-PAYERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27.—The delegation from the South Carolina Tax-Payers' Convention called on the President to-day, and laid their grievances before him. His Excellency told them that he did not like one of the speeches made in the Convention which reflected upon him, but upon their explaining that the speech had not been properly reported, having been colored for local effect, he was appeased, and promised to give them all the assistance in his power.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE ILLINOIS TWO PER CENT CLAIM.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Senate Committee on Public Lands voted to report and recommend the passage of a bill for payment to the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois of the 2 per cent on the proceeds of the sale of public lands within their boundaries.

SOUTH CAROLINA FINANCIES.

Representatives of South Carolina tax-payers called at the Executive Mansion this morning, accompanied by the Secretary of State, and were at once admitted to audience with the President. Mr. Fish introduced the delegates and Mr. Porter, President of the late Tax-Payer's Convention, made a statement to the President, reciting the alleged evils with which the tax-payers of South Carolina were burdened, and earnestly hoped for some measure of early relief therefrom. The President responded that he was glad to meet the delegates, and very sincerely deplored the alleged grievances which they, in common with the tax-paying community of the State were afflicted. He did not, however, see wherein the executive or legislative branch of the Government could interfere with State affairs.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Alexander C. Ketchum, to be Appraiser of Merchandise, New York, instead of William S. Hillyer, whose nomination is withdrawn; J. F. McCarthy, Postmaster at Valparaiso, Ind.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed Postmasters Elijah Easton, of Owatonna, Minn., and S. B. Kendall, of Kalamazoo, Mich.

MISSISSIPPI IMPROVEMENTS.

Prof. Forshey, of New Orleans, and Capt. Eads, of St. Louis, were before the House Committee on Railways and Canals to-day, discussing the question of the best plan of outlet at the mouth of the Mississippi River, Capt. Eads advocating his jetty system, and Prof. Forshey opposing.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27.

MEMORIAL.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a joint resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature asking legislation for the speedy construction of a ship-canal around Niagara Falls. Referred.

BRIDGE.

Mr. LEWIS moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet Monday next. Agreed to.

DISABILITY BILL.

Bills to relieve the political disabilities of Thomas Hardeman, of Georgia, and William L. Cabell, of Texas, were taken up and passed.

THE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

Mr. ALLISON submitted a resolution instructing the Secretary of War to transmit to the Senate the report of the Board of Engineers who made an examination for a bridge over the Mississippi River at St. Louis. Agreed to.

ARMY DUES.

Mr. DAVIS submitted a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Senate with a statement showing the amounts due the Government from Paymasters, Quartermasters, Commissaries, Collectors of Internal Revenue, Collectors of Customs, and Officers of the Freedmen's Bureau since Jan. 1, 1865, together with the names of such delinquents, from what States they were appointed, and if suits are now pending to recover the amounts due. Laid on the table and ordered printed.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. BOGY, from the Committee on Private Land-Claims, reported adversely on Mr. Ramsey's bill to provide for settling private land claims in Nevada, Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably on the bill to create the Land District of Missaurk, in the Territory of Dakota. Laid on the table.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes, and for free banking. The pending question being an amendment of Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, to the first section of the bill prohibiting the use of any portion of the $400,000,000 authorized by that section as amended by Mr. Wright, for the purchase of bonds of the United States above par, or for current expenses of the Government.

Mr. LOGAN opposed the amendment, and said it meant simply that none of the money authorized by the section could be issued. If the bonds could not be purchased with it, and it could not be used for the current expenses of the Government, how was it to be put in circulation?

Mr. MORRILL modified his amendment by striking out the latter part relating to current expenses, so that it would read, "but no part of the same shall be used in the purchase of bonds of the United States above par."

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) said he was in favor of leaving the section as it passed yesterday. He had every confidence in the Secretary of the Treasury, and thought that officer could distribute money in his discretion.

Mr. MORTON said the amendment of the gentleman from Vermont (Morrill) was calculated to defeat the action of the Senate yesterday. He hoped the amendment would be voted down.

Mr MORRILL asked if the Senator from Indiana (Morton) favored the Secretary of the Treasury increasing the public debt by purchasing bonds above par. He (Morrill) would now withdraw his amendment, and see what kind of a bill the majority would get up.

Mr. MORRILL'S amendment having been withdrawn, the question recurred on the amendment of Mr. Logan to the substitute of Mr. Merrimon, submitted last evening.

Mr. SHERMAN said the amendment of Senator Logan presented the simple question whether the Senate was in favor of free banking or not. If free banking should be established the banking capital would all concentrate within 100 miles of New York City and the West and South would be more disconnected than ever.

Mr. GOLDTHWAITE said the second section of the substitute submitted by the gentleman from North Carolina (Merrimon) provided for an increase of $46,000,000 in the National Bank circulation, while the very next section, submitted by the gentleman from Illinois, provided for all the circulation which could be obtained.

Mr. GORDON asked Mr. Logan to accept the third section of the Committee's bill. He (Gordon) believed with the gentleman from Ohio (Sherman), that if free banking was authorized the National Banking capital would concentrate within 100 miles of New York City. The Committee's bill would better, somewhat, the South and the West.

Mr. LOGAN said his purpose was to offer his amendment to the first section of the bill of the gentleman from North Carolina, in place of the second section of that bill. It was offered yesterday at the hour of adjournment, after a brief examination.

Mr. MORTON thought the argument of the gentleman from Ohio (Sherman), that if free banking was established the National Banking capital would concentrate within a hundred miles of New York City, was erroneous. The National Banks were not profitable without deposits, and there were already enough in the East to absorb all the deposits offered, while in the West there were hundreds of towns having no bank at all, and if banks be established there, they would have sufficient deposits to make them profitable.

Mr. SCOTT said he would be glad to see all our national indebtedness, now held abroad, brought home, for the purpose of establishing National Banks. He did not understand the amendment of the Senator from Illinois (Logan). It repealed the twenty-seventh section of the National Banking law, which referred to penalties to be imposed upon officers of the Treasury and National Banks for issuing notes not authorized; so that, if the section was repealed, notes might be issued always, whether Government bonds be deposited or not.

Mr. LOGAN said it was not proposed to repeal the whole of the section; only such part as limited the circulation. The amendment had been prepared by the Senator from Pennsylvania (Cameron), but as that gentleman was absent yesterday he (Logan), by request, offered it for him, and would stand by it.

Mr. CAMERON moved to strike out in the Logan amendment "27," and insert "22," which amendment was accepted by Mr. Logan.

Mr. MORTON moved to strike out the second section of the bill, as reported by the Committee, which provides for the redemption of United States notes on Jan. 1, 1876.

The CHAIR ruled that motion out of order at this time.

Mr. LOGAN said, to test the sense of the Senate on this second section, he would withdraw his amendment in order that Senator (Morton) might move to strike out the second section.

Mr. SHERMAN said this to him was a vital point in the bill, and hoped it would not be stricken out.

Mr. CAMERON moved executive session.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. GORDON introduced a bill to authorize the settlement of accounts between the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company, of Georgia, and the United States upon the same basis on which similar accounts were settled with the Tennessee Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SPRAGUE, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported with an amendment the bill to confirm the purchase of portions of the site of Fort Houston, Nashville, Tenn., and to provide for the donation of the same to the Fisk University for educational purposes; also to confirm the purchase of twenty-one acres of land at Fort Hamilton, New York, for additional batteries. Placed on the calendar.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Mr. HAMILTON moved to strike out, in the second section of the financial bill, "January, 1876," as the time when United States notes should be redeemed in coin or interest-bearing bonds, and insert the 1st of January, 1877; pending which the Senate proceeded with the consideration of executive business, and after a short time adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DISABILITY BILL.

The Senate bill removing the personal liabilities of William S. Cabell, of Texas, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the several acts providing for a National currency, and to establish free banking.

Mr. POLAND indicated an amendment which he desired to offer, making it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to retire and cancel as fast as practicable United States notes till their amount is reduced to $338,000,000, and then to allow to the National Banks circulating notes without any limit to their circulation.

Mr. MITCHELL, a member of the Banking Committee addressed the House. He gave it as his conviction that instead of increasing the issues of legal-tender notes, the true remedy was to be found in the adoption by Congress of a fixed policy for the gradual withdrawal of those notes by funding them into bonds or by otherwise paying and canceling them. For these and other reasons, set out in a long and carefully prepared speech, he opposed the bill.

Mr. MERRIAM, another member of the Banking Committee, addressed the House in advocacy of the bill; particularly of the free-banking features of it.

Mr. HUNTER, another member of the Banking Committee, advocated the free-banking section of the bill, but gave notice that he would offer amendments to some other sections.

The House took a recess till 7:30, the evening session and the session to-morrow to be exclusively for debate on the Currency bill.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session of the House was attended by not more than a dozen members, and there was no interest in the proceedings, the speeches being merely written essays.

THE INDIANS.

Thinning Out of the Arizona Apaches.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 25.—A Tucson special to the San Diego *Union*, later advices, states that Maj. Randall's late fight with the Apaches resulted in eleven killed and thirty-four captured. They say that shortly after the San Carlos outbreak the Apaches had a fight among themselves, in which four were killed. The fight was occasioned by the force used to make those leave reservations who were unwilling to a short time ago.

Signs of Trouble with the Nebraska Indians.

CHEYENNE, W. T., March 27.—Gen. Ord arrived here to-day, though it is understood that he is not on official business.

One of the Coad brothers, who resides here, and has a ranche at Scott's Bluffs, Neb., where Martin was killed by the Indians, received a letter to-day from the Governor of Nebraska in which he states that he has requested the President to have the General Government aid in placing the border in a condition of self-defense. The Governor says that the press of Eastern Nebraska has misrepresented the condition of affairs, or they would have obtained aid ere this. He promises to do all in his power to protect citizens and property, but is powerless to do so on the extreme borders without the aid of the military authorities.

Information from Red Cloud Agency, dated 24th inst., says the lodges lessen each day. Red Cloud has gone. One hundred and fifty beeves are now issued where 350 were heretofore.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Burnett's Kalliston,

As a Wash for the Complexion, has no equal. It is distinguished for its cooling and soothing properties, and is admirably adapted to all unnatural conditions of the skin: removing tan, sunburn, freckles, redness and roughness of the skin, and curing chapped hands, and allaying the irritation caused by the bites of mosquitoes and other annoying insects. The Kalliston is highly recommended as A Wash for the Head, cooling, cleansing, and refreshing.

As the Shaving, softening the beard and skin.

For Bites of Mosquitoes, completely neutralizing the poison.

For Sea-Bathing, relieving the action of the water and sun.

For Chapped Hands, an effective application.

For the Nursery, peculiarly adapted to the bathing of infants.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

ARTIFICIAL STONE.

Chicago Artificial Stone Co.,

306—314 North Market-st., Corner Oak.

Stone-Fronts, Caps, Sills, Water-Tables, Roof-Coping. Floors, &c., &c., made of real English Portland Cement, after J. F. Hoffmann's Patent.

CHAS. G. HOFFMANN, Manager.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

Public notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business at Chicago under the firm name of Sonntag & Co., is hereby dissolved this day by mutual consent. Mr. Theodore W. Sonntag retires from the business, and the remaining partners are alone authorized to settle the affairs and use the business of the firm.

Chicago, March 24, 1874.

THEO. SONNTAG
GUSTAV DEICHMUELLER.
THEO. W. SONNTAG.

LADIES' GOODS.

IT PAYS TO TRADE
ON THE
WEST SIDE.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
Madison & Peoria-sts.

Hamburg Embroideries, &c.

2,000 pcs. Hamburg Edgings, at 5, 6½, 8, and 10 cts. yd., unquestionably the greatest bargains ever offered.
1,000 pcs. Hamburg Edgings, fine qualities and rich styles, at a great sacrifice.
600 doz. Ladies' Linen Collars at 5 cts. each.
Ladies' Linen Cuffs, 10 cts. pair, worth 30.
Ladies' Fancy Linen Sets, in boxes, 35 cts. each.
Embroid'd Linen Sets, in boxes, 40 and 50 cts., worth double.
Misses' Embroid'd Hdkfs., 10 cts.
Good Linen Hem-stitched Hdkfs., 15 cents each.
Ladies' Linen Cambric Hdkfs., 6, 8, and 10 cts. each.
Bargains in Guipure and Yak Laces.
Marseilles Cotton Trimmings, 25 cts. piece, formerly $1.00.

HOSIERY.

Great reductions in Children's Fancy Cashmere Hose.
Ladies' Ribbed Merino Hose, 10 cts. pair.
Ladies' White Merino Patent-Balbriggan Hose, worth 35 cts., for 15 cts. pair; a slaughter.
Ladies' Good Heavy White Cotton Hose, 15 and 20 cts.
Ladies' White Cotton Hose, full regular made, 25 cts., worth 40.
Bargains in Men's Hosiery.

GLOVES.

Large lot Ladies' Lisle Gloves, 25 cts., worth 50.
Regular $1.75 quality 1-button Paris Kid Gloves for $1.00.
"Thomson's Best" Kid Gloves, 2-buttons, in colors only, $1.50, worth $2.25.
Lupin's 2-button Kid Gloves, Opera Shades, $1.00, a bargain.
Best Imported Fine Real Buck Castor, Ladies' 2-button Gloves, worth $3.75, for $1.50 pair.
Gents' Finest Real Castor Buck Gloves, 1 and 2-buttons, $1.25 and $1.50; half price.

CORSETS.

$1.00 quality French Wove Corsets for - - 40c.
1.75 " Imported French Corsets for $1.00
2.50 " Fine " for 1.50
3.00 " " for 2.00
4.00 " Finest " for 2.50

Above quotations may be relied upon, as we can safely guarantee customers the largest stock of Real French Corsets in Chicago, and are determined to sell them.

MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

HALF PRICE!

R. H. McDowell & Co.,

234 WEST MADISON-ST.

Previous to removal, May 1, to 224 and 226 West Madison-st. (Everett House Block), we will offer our Entire Stock at HALF PRICE until closed out.

Ladies' Underwear, Corsets, Hosiery, Calico Wrappers, Aprons, and Gents' Furnishing Goods; Ladies' Night Dresses, Chemises, Drawers, Skirts, Shirt Waists, Dressing Sacques, Corset Covers, Kid Gloves, Hamburg Embroideries, Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, Buchings, Ties, Collars, and Neckwear, Linen Towels, Table Linens and Napkins, Crashes and Prints, Gents' White Shirts and Hosiery.

Corsets.

Our $1.00 Corset for..... 50c.
Our 1.25 Corset for..... 75c.
Our 1.50 Corset for..... $1.00
Our 2.00 Corset for..... 1.25
Our 2.50 Corset for..... 1.50
Our 3.00 Corset for..... 2.00
Our 4.00 Corset for..... 2.50
Our 5.00 Corset for..... 3.25

Every pair is warranted to give satisfaction or money cheerfully refunded.

As we are thronged afternoons, Ladies should come as early in the day as possible.

PRINTS.

Ladies wanting a good Calico that will neither wash out nor fade out, will find in the

"RICHMOND PRINTS"

Something to their purpose. In the large variety of these goods, the

"CHOCOLATE STANDARD STYLES,"
(Copyrighted Ticket),
"QUAKER STYLES,"
(Copyrighted Ticket),
AND
"STANDARD GRAY STYLES,"
(Copyrighted Ticket),

Especially recommend themselves for chasteness of design and durability of color. Wholesale buyers throughout the country consider them unequaled. Examine the ticket to be sure you get a RICHMOND PRINT.

GOLD CHAINS.

R. J. MORSE & CO., Jewelers,

S. E. Cor. Clark and Lake-sts.,

Offer great inducements to buyers of

SOLID GOLD CHAINS,

For Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear.

GUARD CHAINS, with or without Slides.
OPERA CHAINS, LEONTINE CHAINS,
VEST CHAINS, NECK CHAINS.

Also, a fine assortment of Coin Silver, Rolled Plate, and Rubber Chains.

ARCHITECT.

F. B. HAMILTON,
ARCHITECT,
(FORMERLY OF DIXON & HAMILTON),
84 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 9.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Office of the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad Company.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 18, 1874.

The annual meeting of the Stock and Bond holders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, in Chicago, on Monday, the 5th day of April next, between the hours of 12 m. and 4 o'clock p. m. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 28th day of March until the 7th day of April, 1874.

ROBERT H. NOLTON, Sec'y.

Stockholders' Meeting

Of the Marine Company of Chicago.

The Stockholders of the Marine Company are invited to a meeting at their Banking House, to be held on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1874.

March 24, 1874. JACOB BUTLER, Vice President.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Canal and Dock Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 152 Lake-st., Chicago, on Tuesday, April 7, 1874, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the election of Trustees and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of the Board.

WM. H. WILSON, Secretary.

KEARNEY'S BUCHU.

KEARNEY'S
EXTRACT BUCHU,

The only known remedy for

Bright's Disease,

And a Positive Remedy for

GOUT,
GRAVEL,
STRICTURES,
DIABETES,
DYSPEPSIA,
NERVOUS DEBILITY,
DROPSY,

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the

BLADDER AND KIDNEYS,

Spermatorrhœa, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Diseases of the Prostate Gland,

STONE IN THE BLADDER,

Calculus Gravel or Brickdust Deposit, and Mucus, or Milky Discharges.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Positively and permanently cures all Diseases or Affections of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS,

Existing in Men, Women, and Children,

NO MATTER WHAT THE AGE.

Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.

Depot, No. 104 Duane-st., New York.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere,

and E. BURNHAM & SON and VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wholesale Agents, Chicago.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's New First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE.....April 11 | GLAMORGAN.....May 2
ANDES.....April 18 | PEMBROKE.....May 16

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and Irish Sea. Cabin passage, $70.

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to JOHN G. MOORE & BRO., 2 BOWLING GREEN, or to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., 10 Broadway, No. 17 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500.00 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the most reliable guarantee for safety and speed of any line of steamers.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.

The ELYSIAN, Capt. J. H. VICKERY, and BROWN, from Pier Nos. 44 and 47, North River, New York.

Greece.....April 4 | Canada.....April 25
Italy.....April 11 | Egypt.....May 2
Spain.....April 18 | Greece.....May 9

For London direct every fortnight.

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian ports at low rates. The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on the Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent, at Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago. WILLIAM MACALISTER, General Western Agent.

STATE LINE.

Steamships—State of Pennsylvania; State of Louisiana; State of Minnesota; State of Alabama; State of Virginia; State of Nebraska; State of Florida; State of Georgia; State of Indiana; State of Nevada (building). To Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool, Londonderry, and State of Penn-piratic Rates of passage: Cabin, $80 and $90 gold; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid, $35 currency. Drafts at lowest rates. For further particulars apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 7 Broadway, New York.

J. B. EARLE, Gen'l West'n Ag't, 66 Clark-st., Chicago.

ALLAN LINE

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.
22 FULL-POWERED FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS.

Liverpool, Londonderry, and Glasgow. Tri-weekly by mail from Quebec. Portland (winter). Also, fortnightly to and from Baltimore, calling at Queenstown, Halifax, and Norfolk.

For passage, freight, or any information, apply to ALLAN & CO., Agents, 72 & 74 LaSalle-st.

Corsets.

Our $1.00 Corset for..... 50c.
Our 1.25 Corset for..... 75c.
Our 1.50 Corset for..... $1.00
Our 2.00 Corset for..... 1.25
Our 2.50 Corset for..... 1.50
Our 3.00 Corset for..... 2.00
Our 4.00 Corset for..... 2.50
Our 5.00 Corset for.....

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 27.

Though Congress has not definitely localized the expansion of the greenback circulation to $400,000 by the actual passage of a bill to that effect, both Houses have practically said that they will, and it may reasonably be accepted as a foregone conclusion. There is, of course, a chance for a "slip 'twixt cup and lip" yet, that the public have accepted the expression of opinion in Congress the same as the guarantee of the Act, and it is, therefore, to be presumed the effect on the price of gold has been the same as if the act had been passed. This has been much less than many people expected, and the great majority are puzzled to understand why the advance has not been greater. It must be remembered, however, that the utmost inflation that can result is $18,000,000, an amount so small that of itself it does not make any considerable addition to the amount now outstanding. The question of principle, however, is another thing. This deliberate increase of the depreciated currency will be accepted by the world as an act of bad faith on the part of the Government. It will increase the existing doubt about the ultimate redemption of the greenbacks, and affect the whole volume of obligations (including the bonds) representing the Government credit, to what extent, whether great or small, of course no one can tell yet. There is, however, one way in which this effect can be neutralized, viz: by the authorization of free banking, with the provision that greenbacks shall be retired and destroyed at a rate equal to, say, 60 per cent of the increase of bank notes. The demand for the banking facilities furnished under the National Bank act would cause a gradual change of the proportions of bank-notes and greenbacks until the demand for the latter for reserves should appreciate their value. For the present, there is, however, one favorable result to be expected from the inflation, viz: that it will help to revive confidence and stimulate business.

The local money market remains in the same plethoric condition as for the last week.

New York exchange is scarce at 50c per $1,000 premium.

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	120½	121¾
United States 5-20s of '62	117½	118½
United States 5-20s of '64	119½	120¾
United States 5-20s of '65	120½	120¾
United States 5-20s of '65, January and July	118¾	119¼
United States 5-20s of '67, January and July	119¾	120¼
United States 5-20s of '68, January and July	119¾	120¼
Gold (coupon)	113½	113¾
Gold exchange	113	113½
Sterling	84 85/8@84 90/8	
Chicago City 7s	96 f.int. 98½ a.int.	
Cook County 7s	98 & int. 99½ f.int.	
Town, county, and city 10 per cent bonds		95@97½

LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The Treasury disbursed $32,000:

Custom receipts, $444,000.

Dry-goods imports, $647,687.

Specie easy at 4@5 per cent.

Sterling dull and steady at $4.85 for sixty days, $4.88 for sight.

Gold ranged at 113@113⅝; closed at 113⅜.

Carrying rates, 3@6 per cent.

Clearings, $60,000,000.

State bonds quiet and nominal.

Governments firm.

Railroad bonds active and strong.

The stock market opened active at ⅛@1¼ higher than the closing quotations of yesterday. The action of the Senate on the $400,000,000 amendment to Sherman's bill had already induced quite an active speculation at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening. Later there was a falling off in the principal stocks of ¼@¾ per cent on realization, which was followed by a recovery. Fearing the afternoon dispatches would weaken the market, Washington dispatches reporting the debate on Sherman's bill, showing considerable opposition by Senator Morrill, of Vermont, and others. The decline ranged from ¼@1¾ per cent with Pacific Mail, Western Union, Lake Shore, New York Central and Union Pacific as the features. The dealings were heavy, the total sales for the day being about 150,000 shares, of which 24,000 were Western Union, 22,000 Pacific Mail, 15,000 New York Central, 15,000 Wabash, 14,000 Erie, 61,000 Lake Shore, 25,000 Northwestern common, 44,000 Union Pacific, 9,000 Rock Island, 14,000 St. Paul common, 6,000 Ohios, 6,000 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, and 7,000 Delaware & Lackawana.

Sterling exchange, 84.95⅛.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.			
Coupons, '81	119⅜	Coupons, '67	119¾
Coupons, '62	118⅛	Coupons, '68	120
Coupons, '64	120	10-40s	115¾
Coupons, '65	119⅞	New 6s	115¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	119⅞	Currency 6s	119
STATE BONDS.			
Missouris	94	Virginias, old	33
Tennessees, old	60¾	North Carolinas, old	29
Tennessees, new	36	North Carolinas, new	21½
Virginias, new	33½		

STOCKS.			
Canton	46	St. Paul pfd	64½
Western Union	80¾	Wabash	40¼
Pacific Mail	37½	Fort Wayne	97
Adams Express	97	Fort Wayne	99¾
Wells Fargo	76¾	Terre Haute	11
American Express	62½	Terre Haute pfd	32½
United States Ex	71½	Chicago & Alton	104½
Pacific Mail	37½	Chicago & Alton pfd	107½
New York C	101¾	Ohio & Mississippi	31
Erie	40¾	Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind.	85
Erie pfd	75¾	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	119
Harlem	130	Chi. & Northwestern	81¾
Harlem pfd	150	Indiana Central	33½
Michigan Central	87	Illinois Central	104
Pittsburgh & Ft. W	98	Union Pacific stock	38
North Western	82½	Union Pacific bonds	92
Northwestern pfd	73¾	Central Pacific bonds	94
Rock Island	107¾	Del., Lack. & Western	111½
New Jersey Central	105¾	Boston, Hart. & Erie	3¾
St. Paul	45¾		

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 27.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.
Flour, bbls	5,842	7,909	6,963	9,218
Wheat, bu	44,070	13,352	24,963	8,699
Corn, bu	47,232	37,263	35,815	10,376
Oats, bu	30,756	41,162	22,556	30,034
Rye, bu	230	1,449	1,050	1,454
Barley, bu	400	7,749	4,165	7,954
Grass seed, lbs	148,720	90,190	2135,92	83,146
Flax seed, lbs	20,600	8,000	45,152	17,900
Broom corn, lbs	34,000	10,000		914
Dried meats, lbs	900,000	518,270	599,194	219,130
Beef, brls	81		299	
Pork, brls	81		419	257
Lard, lbs	561,840	159,420	199,855	20,724
Tallow, lbs	27,920	21,215	42,005	29,520
Butter, lbs	34,775	20,779	9,720	6,440
Dressed hogs, No	182	90		
Live hogs, No	10,233	3,477	7,459	1,748
Cattle, No	3,387	3,199	3,443	2,737
Sheep, No	332	1,432	698	1,040
Hides, lbs	89,934	130,669	75,903	
Highwines, brls	247	233	997	403
Wool, lbs		30,000	2,992	18,000
Potatoes, bu	5,173	2,200	2,193	1,934
Lumber, No. ft	228,000	1,269,000	822,000	873,000
Shingles, No	1620,000	489,000	1280,000	327,000
Lath, No		85,000	72,000	14,000
Salt, brls		16	624	253

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 5,157 bu wheat; 6,082 bu corn; 713 bu oats; 243 bu rye; 767 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 50 cars wheat; 70 cars corn; 11 cars oats; 3 cars rye; 1 car barley. Total, 144 cars, or 57,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were generally active to-day, and nearly all were stronger—the most noteworthy exception being corn. The fact appeared to be a direct consequence of the anticipated inflation of the currency, as accompanied by our advance in the gold premium and was not therefore, particularly healthy, as the rise in exportable articles was only nominal, and that in other things only in keeping with them. The shipping movement was not more active than heretofore, and the question was asked by many whether the present inflation may not act simply like the whip on the flank of a jaded horse—spur him up for a little while only to sink under greater exhaustion. The activity in speculative circles was all the greater because of the fact that the 1st of April is near at hand, when most of the produce now here will change owners, nominally or actually. Hence these deliveries had to be provided for.

Several very indignant gentlemen were indulged in by parties who sold out when the former "fixed the gold premium New York was some 12½c; they afterwards discovering that gold was falling in New York as fully to above that figure. Again they asked the oft-repeated question: "What are the Board of Trade dispatches worth to the members?"

Dry goods continue fairly active, and are held with gradually increasing confidence. There was a large number of interior buyers on the market to-day, and a large aggregate of sales was accomplished. The grocery market was more active, and generally firmer. Both the local and interior trade were ordering freely, and our jobbers seem cheerful and confident. The advance in gold premium gives the market greater an upward tendency, but as yet no pronounced advance has taken place. Butter was in better request, and ruled steadier. There is, however, a weak tendency to the market, which may any day develop into a sharp decline. Cheese is in scant supply, and all merchantable goods are held with unequivocal firmness. Canned goods are more quiet, and, in some instances, easier. The dried fruit trade is improving and prices are hardening, both for domestic and imported varieties. Both continue to meet with good inquiry, and are strong. In the coal, pig-iron, paints, bagging, and tobacco market there were no important changes. Oils were moving freely at full rates. The tendency in lard oil is to advance, in sympathy with lard.

Fair activity was witnessed at the lumber-yards, the demand, as usual, being principally for common lumber, fencing, and flooring. The market is comparatively steady. Shingles are another thing. This deliberate increase of the depreciated currency will be accepted by the world as an act of bad faith on the part of the Government. It will increase the existing doubt about the ultimate redemption of the greenbacks, and affect the whole volume of obligations (including the bonds) representing the Government credit, to what extent, whether great or small, of course no one can tell yet. There is, however, one way in which this effect can be neutralized, viz: by the authorization of free banking, with the provision that greenbacks shall be retired and destroyed at a rate equal to, say, 60 per cent of the increase of bank notes. The demand for the banking facilities furnished under the National Bank act would cause a gradual change of the proportions of bank-notes and greenbacks until the demand for the latter for reserves should appreciate their value. For the present, there is, however, one favorable result to be expected from the inflation, viz: that it will help to revive confidence and stimulate business.

The local money market remains in the same plethoric condition as for the last week.

New York exchange is scarce at 50c per $1,000 premium.

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	120½	121¾
United States 5-20s of '62	117½	118½
United States 5-20s of '64	119½	120¾
United States 5-20s of '65	120½	120¾
United States 5-20s of '65, January and July	118¾	119¼
United States 5-20s of '67, January and July	119¾	120¼
United States 5-20s of '68, January and July	119¾	120¼
Gold (coupon)	113½	113¾
Gold exchange	113	113½
Sterling	84 85/8@84 90/8	
Chicago City 7s	96 f.int. 98½ a.int.	
Cook County 7s	98 & int. 99½ f.int.	
Town, county, and city 10 per cent bonds		95@97½

LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The Treasury disbursed $32,000:

Custom receipts, $444,000.

Dry-goods imports, $647,687.

Specie easy at 4@5 per cent.

Sterling dull and steady at $4.85 for sixty days, $4.88 for sight.

Gold ranged at 113@113⅝; closed at 113⅜.

Carrying rates, 3@6 per cent.

Clearings, $60,000,000.

State bonds quiet and nominal.

Governments firm.

Railroad bonds active and strong.

The stock market opened active at ⅛@1¼ higher than the closing quotations of yesterday. The action of the Senate on the $400,000,000 amendment to Sherman's bill had already induced quite an active speculation at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening. Later there was a falling off in the principal stocks of ¼@¾ per cent on realization, which was followed by a recovery. Fearing the afternoon dispatches would weaken the market, Washington dispatches reporting the debate on Sherman's bill, showing considerable opposition by Senator Morrill, of Vermont, and others. The decline ranged from ¼@1¾ per cent with Pacific Mail, Western Union, Lake Shore, New York Central and Union Pacific as the features. The dealings were heavy, the total sales for the day being about 150,000 shares, of which 24,000 were Western Union, 22,000 Pacific Mail, 15,000 New York Central, 15,000 Wabash, 14,000 Erie, 61,000 Lake Shore, 25,000 Northwestern common, 44,000 Union Pacific, 9,000 Rock Island, 14,000 St. Paul common, 6,000 Ohios, 6,000 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, and 7,000 Delaware & Lackawana.

Sterling exchange, 84.95⅛.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.			
Coupons, '81	119⅜	Coupons, '67	119¾
Coupons, '62	118⅛	Coupons, '68	120
Coupons, '64	120	10-40s	115¾
Coupons, '65	119⅞	New 6s	115¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	119⅞	Currency 6s	119
STATE BONDS.			
Missouris	94	Virginias, old	33
Tennessees, old	60¾	North Carolinas, old	29
Tennessees, new	36	North Carolinas, new	21½
Virginias, new	33½		

STOCKS.			
Canton	46	St. Paul pfd	64½
Western Union	80¾	Wabash	40¼
Pacific Mail	37½	Fort Wayne	97
Adams Express	97	Fort Wayne	99¾
Wells Fargo	76¾	Terre Haute	11
American Express	62½	Terre Haute pfd	32½
United States Ex	71½	Chicago & Alton	104½
Pacific Mail	37½	Chicago & Alton pfd	107½
New York C	101¾	Ohio & Mississippi	31
Erie	40¾	Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind.	85
Erie pfd	75¾	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	119
Harlem	130	Chi. & Northwestern	81¾
Harlem pfd	150	Indiana Central	33½
Michigan Central	87	Illinois Central	104
Pittsburgh & Ft. W	98	Union Pacific stock	38
North Western	82½	Union Pacific bonds	92
Northwestern pfd	73¾	Central Pacific bonds	94
Rock Island	107¾	Del., Lack. & Western	111½
New Jersey Central	105¾	Boston, Hart. & Erie	3¾
St. Paul	45¾		

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 5,157 bu wheat; 6,082 bu corn; 713 bu oats; 243 bu rye; 767 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 50 cars wheat; 70 cars corn; 11 cars oats; 3 cars rye; 1 car barley. Total, 144 cars, or 57,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were generally active to-day, and nearly all were stronger—the most noteworthy exception being corn. The fact appeared to be a direct consequence of the anticipated inflation of the currency, as accompanied by our advance in the gold premium and was not therefore, particularly healthy, as the rise in exportable articles was only nominal, and that in other things only in keeping with them. The shipping movement was not more active than heretofore, and the question was asked by many whether the present inflation may not simply like the whip on the flank of a jaded horse—spur him up for a little while only to sink under greater exhaustion. The activity in speculative circles was all the greater because of the fact that the 1st of April is near at hand, when most of the produce now here will change owners, nominally or actually. Hence these deliveries had to be provided for.

Several very indignant gentlemen were indulged in by parties who sold out when the former "fixed the gold premium New York was some 12½c; they afterwards discovering that gold was falling in New York as fully to above that figure. Again they asked the oft-repeated question: "What are the Board of Trade dispatches worth to the members?"

Dry goods continue fairly active, and are held with gradually increasing confidence. There was a large number of interior buyers on the market to-day, and a large aggregate of sales was accomplished. The grocery market was more active, and generally firmer. Both the local and interior trade were ordering freely, and our jobbers seem cheerful and confident. The advance in gold premium gives the market greater an upward tendency, but as yet no pronounced advance has taken place. Butter was in better request, and ruled steadier. There is, however, a weak tendency to the market, which may any day develop into a sharp decline. Cheese is in scant supply, and all merchantable goods are held with unequivocal firmness. Canned goods are more quiet, and, in some instances, easier. The dried fruit trade is improving and prices are hardening, both for domestic and imported varieties. Both continue to meet with good inquiry, and are strong. In the coal, pig-iron, paints, bagging, and tobacco market there were no important changes. Oils were moving freely at full rates. The tendency in lard oil is to advance, in sympathy with lard.

Fair activity was witnessed at the lumber-yards, the demand, as usual, being principally for common lumber, fencing, and flooring. The market is comparatively steady. Shingles are in good request, and rule steady at quotations, with ordinary brick very firm at the recent advance. No material change was reported in connection with hardware. Orders are coming forward quite freely, and trade in the aggregate is considered fair. Woodenware is also meeting with an improved demand at previous quotations. The seed market was more quiet and less firm for timothy, while other descriptions were unchanged. Wool, hops, and broom-corn remain quiet. Peachblows and early rose potatoes sold readily, but mixed lots were rather slow. Poultry was steady. The receipts of hides continue light, and all the offerings were readily disposed of to local dealers and tanners at the current prices.

Lake freights were dull and unchanged. Shippers and carriers were still wide apart, at about 7@8c for wheat by rail to Buffalo. Advices from the Straits state that the weather there is calm, clear, and cold, with the ice rapidly breaking up.

Highwines were more active, and steady at the advance noted yesterday, sales being reported of 350 brls at 90c per gallon. The market at other points was quoted strong.

Provisions were again quite active, and strong-er. Mess pork advanced 15c per bbl. Lard 7½c per 100 lbs, and meats were generally held 5c per lb higher, with a fair demand in former prices. The business of changing over pork and lard from April into May was proceeded with extensively, but there was also a good speculative demand for both, partially due to the fact of a better shipping inquiry during the past few days, and partially because nearly all our pork products now here are believed to be in strong hands, who are unwilling to let go except at a profit. Hence the little fish were anxious to get into the wake of the big ones, trusting to the latter to engineer them through to fortune. The receipts of hogs were liberal, but that fact had no influence upon prices, as the shipping demand is equal to the daily supply. The market closed firm at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $14.95@15.00; do seller April, $15.00@15.02½; do seller May, $15.25@15.37½; do seller June, $15.50@15.55; prime mess pork, $12.75@13.00; extra prime do, $11.25@11.50. Lard, cash or seller March, 9.12½@9.15; do seller April, 9.15@9.17½; do seller May, 9.37½@9.40; do seller June, 9.45@9.50. Sweet-pickled hams, 9@10½c; dry salted meats, loose, at 5½@5¾c for shoulders, 8@8¼c for Cumberlands, 8½@8¾c for long clear, 8@8¼c for short ribs, 8¼@8½c for short clear; the same boxed at ¼@¾c per lb above these prices. Meats for April delivery a shade higher, and for May 25@30c per 100 lbs higher, than cash prices. Bacon meats, 6¾c for shoulders, 9@9½c for short ribs, 9¾@9¾c for short clear, all packed in hhds; the same loose, ¼c larger. Lard, 11¼c cash, @12c May. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $23.00@23.50. City tallow, 6¾c; grease quotable at 4½@5c. Sales were reported of 900 brls mess pork at $15.00; 250 brls do seller April at $15.02½; 2,750 brls do at $15.00; 250 brls do at $14.95; 3,250 brls do at $14.95; 2,500 brls do seller May at $15.25; 1,000 brls do at $15.30; 1,750 brls do at $15.37½; 500 brls do at $15.29; 500 brls do seller June at $15.50; 250 brls lard seller April at $9.17½; 3,000 lbs do at $9.15; 500 lbs do at $9.10; 3,000 lbs do seller May at $9.30; 750 lbs do at $9.27½; 50,000 lbs shoulders seller April at 5¾c; 50,000 lbs do seller June at 6¼c; 200,000 lbs short ribs seller April at 8¾c; 200,000 lbs do at 8c; 100,000 lbs short clear seller April at 9¾c; 75 brls do at 8¾c cash; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams at 10½c.

Flour was again very quiet, but a shade firmer, in sympathy with wheat. The only buying was done on local accounts. There were two or three rather large orders on the market for flour to fill steamer room on the seaboard, guaranteed time to the vessel, but sellers could not meet the terms, though willing to take the prices offered. Bran was firmer. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras on private terms; 100 brls rye (King William), and 100 brls do at $5.00. Total, 1,400 brls, also, 10 tons bran at $18.00, delivered. The following were the asking quotations at the close:

Fair to good white winters	$ 7.00	@	8.00
Choice do	8.50	@	9.25
Red winters	6.50	@	7.00
Choice spring extras	5.50	@	6.00
Medium to good do	5.00	@	5.50
Good to choice Minnesota	6.50	@	6.75
Patent do	8.00	@	11.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	4.75	@	5.00
Common do	3.00	@	3.50
Rye flour	4.75	@	5.00
Barrowood do	4.75	@	5.00
Imported do	5.00	@	18.00

Wheat was active, and ¼@¾c higher, under a good speculative demand. Trading was quoted very heavy, but Liverpool was reported 1d per 100 lbs higher, and thus carried the day, especially as the receipts were again light, and a fair outward movement was chronicled for yesterday. There was again a good deal of changing over from April into May, but the inquiry for the latter month was more brisk than heretofore, though settlements of next month's deliveries still led the way in the trading. The market advanced still further after 12 o'clock, when New York was reported higher; but the effort was too much, and prices fell off to a point below those of the opening, as private advices from the East conflicted somewhat with the more public dispatches. Buyers on the foreign account say that the recent decline in ocean freights has of no use to assist, as their limits were reduced more rapidly than freights went down. Seller April opened at 91.19⅝, advanced to 91.20¾, declined to 91.19¾, and closed at 91.19⅝@1.19¼. Seller May sold at $1.24¾@1.25, closing at $1.24¾@1.24⅝. Regular No. 2 spring closed at $1.19⅝, and strictly fresh receipts of do at $1.20¾. No. 1 spring closed at $1.24¾ for straight, on 5c attachment. No. 2 spring closed with holders at $1.16, and rejected do at 21.08¾, both on 3c storage. Cash sales were reported of 10,800 bu No. 1 spring (part Northwestern) at $1.25; 400 bu do at $1.24½; 2,400 bu No. 2 spring (gilt-edged) at $1.21; 1,200 bu do, 3c storage, at $1.20¾; 1,200 bu do at $1.20½; 5,600 bu do regular at $1.20; 1,200 bu do at 21.19¾; 7,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.16; 400 bu rejected spring at $1.08½. Total, 30,400 bu.

Corn was less active, buyers holding off more persistently than usual, but only averaged ⅛c lower than yesterday, though a decline of 6d per 480 lbs was reported from Liverpool. New York was steady, with a moderate export demand. There were very few outside orders on the market, either to buy or sell, and local operators seemed to have pretty well cleared up their April trades, and to have little desire to buy further for May. There was a fair quantity of May corn offering, and this, being in excess of the demand, caused a slight reduction in the premium for the latter month. The receipts were ample for the season. Seller April opened at 62¾c, declined to 62½c, advanced to 62⅝c, receded to 62½c, and closed dull at 62⅜@62½c. Seller May sold at 63½@63¾c, closing at the inside. Seller June was inactive. Regular No. 2 was very quiet, closing at 62¾c. Strictly fresh receipts of do closed at 63¾c. New No. 2 closed at 63½c; old rejected at 59½c, and new do at 59c, all on 2c storage. High mixed corn commanded about ½c per bu more than No. 2. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu high-mixed, old, at 64½c; 400 bu do, new, at 60¾c; 6,000 bu No. 2, old, strictly fresh, at 64c; 4,000 bu do at 63¾c; 9,600 bu do at 63¾c; 5,000 bu do, regular, at 63¾c; 2,600 bu do, new, at 60¼c; 400 bu rejected, old, at 61c; 1,600 bu do at 59½c; 400 bu do, new, at 59½c; 4,400 bu do at 59c; 400 bu, by sample cars, at 60c; 400 bu do at 59c. Total, 35,000 bu.

Oats were dull and steady, at about the same prices as yesterday. The receipts were liberal, which counteracted the firmness in New York; and it is very difficult to get up an excitement in oats anyhow, unless when an outsider enters the arena. Seller May sold sparingly at 46¾c, and seller April was nominal at 43½c, and seller the month at 43½c. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 45¼c. Rejected was nominal at 43c for 2c storage, with a light demand, and none offered. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 45¼c; 1,800 bu do at 45¾c; 600 bu do at 45c; 1,800 bu by sample at 45c; 2,400 bu do at 44¾c; 600 bu do at 44½c; 1,200 bu do at 44¼c; 600 bu do at 44c; 600 bu do at 43¾c, on track; 600 bu at 43¼c; 600 bu do at 43c, free on board. Total, 9,000 bu.

Rye was very quiet, on account of scarcity. There was a fair demand, and buyers seemingly acted in the advanced views of holders reported yesterday. The stock is small and receipts light, while very little remains in the hands of distillers or millers. Sales were limited to 800 bu regular No. 2 at 90¾, and 1,600 bu by sample at 90c.

Barley was quiet, but firmer, being in slightly better demand on local account, with indications of a turn in the dullness that has lasted for so long a time in the East. There were one or two outside orders on the floor to-day. No. 2 closed firm at $1.49@1.50; No. 3 at $1.33@1.35; and rejected at $1.15@1.17 for regular to fresh, respectively. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 2 at $1.50; 400 bu No. 3 at $1.35; 800 bu do at $1.34; 1,600 bu do at $1.33; 400 bu rejected, strictly fresh, at $1.18; 400 bu do at $1.17; 1,600 bu do, regular, at $1.14; 400 bu by sample at $1.50; 800 bu do at $1.40, on track. Total, 9,400 bu.

TEA.

Castle Brothers' circular, dated San Francisco the 19th, notes the arrival at that port of a cargo of 17,743 pkgs tea, of which 1,263 were en route to Chicago, and 6,887 to New York. It is noteworthy that San Francisco now receives and distributes more Japan tea than either New York or Boston.

The market closes on the old crop with a general scarcity in expert ports, especially of the better grades, and the prospects are considered good for a further advance, even larger than the last.

THE CORN OUTLOOK.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I understand it to be the policy of your valuable paper to encourage the discussion and ventilation of every subject that may tend to elevate the race, and especially to benefit the territory tributary to Chicago.

Under this impression, and believing that good prices to the farmer for his products would redound to the general good of the entire population, I have shot off my pop-gun from time to time, and it happens that I guessed nearly right in most of my predictions.

In my communications in July and August last, I stated that the corn crop of '73 must inevitably be short on general principles, and strongly advised farmers to hold on to their corn. I told every one I met and the correspondence I had with my friends in the East was of the same purport. I predicted that the receipts in Chicago would be 25 per cent less for 1873 than those of 1872, though many expected at least 25 per cent increase. *My guess was within two millions of bushels.*

Wheat corn was selling at 25 cents in the country, I predicted 50 cents before New Year's. The cattle came next, reporting that, though it did seem to me that every farmer ought to have known that a poor crop must naturally follow such a spring, and it did not need a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, to tell that; but as to the 50 cents per bushel next summer, this requires different figuring to show, and I propose in this article to give my reasons, or a part of them, for that opinion.

In the first place, the stock is practically inexhaustible, and I presume that many believe now that the majority of farmers have two or three crops on hand. On the contrary, I think the amount on hand is very small comparatively. And I am fully persuaded that, at this time, but few realize the magnitude of the shortage of last year's crop. It is generally conceded that the crop of 1872 was only about half that of 1872, which was estimated at about 1,400,000,000 bushels for the United States, which would make a shortage of 400,000,000 or 500,000,000. Is is claimed, to offset this, that the open winter and the reduction of stock would reduce the consumption, and the amount so saved would help to bridge over. I presume such would be the case, but it will be found that the extent of such reduction will not be as great as expected, and there will be enough cattle and hogs fed this season to furnish as much meat next year to go around very well, before another crop grows. corn will be scarce on a large majority of farms in the Northwest. As to the demand both in our own country and abroad, there is no question, though the exports are but a drop in the bucket in comparison with the crop. The total exports of corn to all parts of the world was less than 4 per cent of the crop of 1872, and the average annual exports for many years did not exceed 2 per cent, while the entire exports for the last thirty years would not amount to one-half of the estimated shortage of the last crop alone; hence I concluded that if the amount of corn was evenly distributed throughout our country, as needed, the necessity would appear of strict economy in its consumption. There is no doubt in my mind but what less corn is needed at home; that *we have no surplus* for export.

To judge of the future by the past (which is reasonable), let us look over the last ten years; though first let me say, in order to show how a small shortage will affect values, that the receipts of barley in 1873 were *only one million bushels less than in 1872*, and yet, as the result of that slight shortage, *prices have appreciated more than 150 per cent.* Hence, three-fourths as much grain may being double the amount of money, and it is safe to say that if there is one-half as much corn as needed one-half the price will only be doubled. Yet I heard a Chicago dealer use that same argument, as though there was a law fixing the aggregate value of the crop; but I will proceed to figures:

The crop of 1863 is estimated at about the same amount as that of 1873, and corn sold at $1.80 per bushel in Chicago in 1864 as the result of that short crop. In 1865 and '66 the crops were good, and prices ranged above 70c at one time of the year. (*Now* I quote from the last Board of Trade report.) In 1867, corn sold at $1.09½, and in October at $1.19½.

In October, '68 at	$1.12
In August, '69, at	91½
In May, '70, at	87½
In March, '71, at	78½

Now, here is a succession of years in succession, from '64 to '70 inclusive, and the highest prices of each year ranged from $1.30 to 87½ cents—three years out of the seven, prices ranging above $1 per bushel, and the other four ranging from 87½ cents to $1 per bushel. Hence 80 cents, the point to which I predict the market will reach, is really below the average of the highest prices for *ten* years past, including the three wonderful crop-years of '70, '71, and '72. Now, is this a crazy estimate to count on 80 cents? The truth is, that those years were remarkably prolific, and prices have ruled ruinously low for the producer, and we have become so habituated to 20-cent corn in the country, that 50 cents per bushel seems fabulous. I quote from a former letter: "Farmers cannot produce corn profitably at less than 40 cents per bushel at their home market in an average season, and, as a class, corn farmers are worse off to-day than they were in 1863. They have made no money since then."

Now, what are the prospects for 1874? Let us look back again. The winter of 1859 was similar to this,—open and warm,—spring cold and stormy, frosts in May and June, and in July corn was killed in the ground. The winter of '60 and '61 was open and warm; spring cold and wet. The crop of '68 was excellent, but there followed another open winter and late, wet spring, and poor crops in '69.

Perhaps the "Philosopher of THE TRIBUNE," if not too badly "scribed," could give us a learned *disquisition* on the subject. I cannot; but experience teaches us that cold, backward springs in this latitude almost always follow open, warm winters.

Experience proves that in a bad season the crop is always overestimated. Good thinkers among farmers agree with me, that it requires fully one-third of a *good crop* to feed work-stock and home cattle; none of which goes to make meat for market, and this thought, together with the large amount consumed for fattening purposes, corresponds with my actual observations, to prove that the amount of old corn crowds be large.

The situation is peculiar. There never was so large a portion of the old stock in the hands of middlemen as at present; consequently nearly all the old stock of corn is "visible" on the lines of transportation, and in most places the stocks are largely overestimated.

I might give some estimates of the amounts on several lines of road, but I forbear lest I weary you. I consider it certain that: (1) the receipts in Chicago of corn for 1874 will not exceed one-half those of 1873; (2) we must draw on the present stocks for eight or nine months before the new crop can be available; and (3) it is uncertain what the coming season will be, and farmers should ponder these things well before they sell their supplies. Respectfully,

IROQUOIS.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following advices were received on Change to-day, in addition to those given in our telegraphic columns.

MARCH, 27.—London—Cargoes off coast—Wheat firm. Corn quiet. Mark Lane—Wheat very heavy. Corn very little inquiry. Cargoes No. 2 spring wheat for shipment in April and May, 43s 6d@44s. Liverpool—Wheat in good demand. California club, 12s 7d@12s 8d; do white, 12s 9d@12s 10d; spring wheat, 11s 8d@11s 10d. Corn easier.

LATER.

Wheat was moderately active and 2½c higher, selling at 91.19¾@1.19¾ for April, closing at 91.19⅝; seller May at $1.24¾@1.24¾, closing with sellers at the outside. Corn was in moderate demand and irregular, closing about ½c higher than on Change. Seller April sold at 62¾c, up to 62¾c, closing at 62¾c; seller May at 63@63¼c, closing at 63¾c; seller May at 63@63¼c, closing at 63¾c; seller May at 63@63¼c, closing at 63

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Something About the Founders of the Order.

Objections to the Ritual, and to the Constitution of the National Grange.

What Has Become of the Money Received by That Body?

Suggested Change in the Government of the Order.

The Boston Grange and Mr. D. W. Adams.

HOOK'S POINT, Hamilton Co., Iowa.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We have now an official announcement of the

FOUNDERS OF THIS ORDER,

viz.: William Saunders, O. H. Kelley, A. B. Grosh, John Trimble, Jr., J. R. Thompson, F. McDowell, and W. M. Ireland. The first five are residents of Washington, D. C., where they are engaged in various *official* and *professional* occupations. At least two members of the original firm—or founders of the Order, if you please—seem to have been, for some cause, eliminated by this new deal. I allude to Mr. Bryan, who put in some money to pay for printing expenses at the start, and to D. S. Curtiss, who contributed some brain-work,—both residents of Washington. That remarkable string of ponderous platitudes, the "Preamble" to the National (Grange) Constitution, was written by Curtiss.

A. B. Grosh, in the above-named official list, is a Universalist preacher; and of his antecedents, as an organizer of secret orders, no Odd Fellow need be told. To him the Patrons are principally indebted for the ridiculous mummeries and tedious lectures of their

"BEAUTIFUL SECRET WORK,"

as it is complacently called by its fond author. Its reverend progenitor has been somewhat unfortunate, if not culpable, in the application of his classical lore to the "make-up" of this Ritual. The terpsichorean feature in the Degree of Harvester is one against which the common sense and religious feelings of the virtuous farmer stubbornly and naturally revolt. He is not used dancing in his'n. When we connect Terpsichore with those other ancient goddesses of questionable morals,—Ceres, Pomona, and Flora,—we are excusable for wishing that the authors of the Ritual were less classical and sensuous; and that the typical selections for the farmer were less Heathen and more Christian in character. Flora is the type of the Sixth Degree. She was a Heathen goddess, whose festival was celebrated by the ancients, from the 28th of April till the 1st of May, with "extravagant merriment and lasciviousness." Was she the presiding genius of those banquets, of the privileged members of the Degree of Flora, which were held at Washington in January, 1873, and which were paid for out of the Patrons' dues and charter-fees? We do not think that this Heathen goddess is the most respectable and honorable type for the Christian women of America to acknowledge. If she is, how soon, then, may we not expect the institution of another Degree, whose tutelar claims for worship shall appeal with as much force to the men? Shall we have Bacchus for an Eighth Degree?

The Ritual is

A RIDICULOUS FAILURE.

It is owing to the magnanimity and kind forbearance of the satirists of the day that we have not been already overwhelmed with humorous burlesques upon the "Grangers." Nothing is more to be feared, and, when the laugh is once fairly started, richer fun will follow the "Grange" than ever did the "Knights of Malta" or the "Oriental Order 1,001." Then the uplash of the Grange will be, "Died of laughter." But the laugh is on the other side of the mouth when we consider the

CONSTITUTION OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

The Ritual may excite merriment, but this wonderful instrument must provoke ire. It is chiefly remarkable for cunning. If the Ritual of the "Grange" is a humbug, the so-called Constitution is a fraud; and the selfish schemes and projectors are certainly well-designed, and their profits securely guaranteed by this document. No "Dollar-Store" or "Union-Furnishing-Company" prospectus can excel it. A common impression is prevailing, that the so-called National Grange is but a new name for "Ring," or "Construction Company," whose members are fattening upon the hard-earned money of the farmers; and there is good foundation in the facts that have leaked out, as well as in the artful devices of the Constitution, for such a belief. By that document, the members of the "Ring" perpetuate themselves in power, and absorb all of the money, without any legal, or even moral, accountability whatever. This is now becoming better understood in Iowa, and honest but simple-minded members of the Order "want to know, you know," what becomes of all our money. D. P. Clarkson, of the Des Moines *Register*, whose loyalty to the Order no man dare gainsay, in his words of March 6

DEMANDS LIGHT.

He estimates the receipts of the National Grange for the last year at $200,000,—which, I think, is about correct,—and asks, "Where is the money?" He wants to know how many bogus representatives of the States, with their wives, sat in the last session of that august body,—as they did in the previous one; and how much mileage, and per diem, was again paid to them illegally, out of the farmers' 20-cent corn. He also significantly inquires if there was another "back-pay grab."

It is of no use to make such impertinent inquiries and demands. They are based upon the theory that the National Grange is an honest, representative, and accountable body, which can be reached and controlled by a constituency in whose hands are the power and control of its administrative and executive head. If this theory were correct, these inquisitorial and indignant demands of Mr. Clarkson, and of thousands more, would be quite proper, and no doubt wholesome; but,

AS IT IS NOW,

they only display a simplicity and credulity which amuse farmers, in view of the rapidly-growing issues of this "Patent-double-acting-Grange-gates" invention, an inexhaustible fund of amusement to the business-members of the firm, who serenely handle the proceeds of the royalty from Dues, Dispensations, and charters. Gentlemen, you can't have your money, and the Order too. The worthy Patriarchs of the Grange are securely protected against your reforms, and they disregard your clamors. You are sworn to secrecy, and also to respect and obey the "Constitution and By-Laws of the National Grange." Don't be disloyal, gentlemen, "You pays your monish, and takes your choice!"

The farmers need this Order, or

SOMETHING LIKE IT,

as a means of organization. As a class, we cannot afford to remain segregated while all the rest of the world are combined against us. It will give us present relief from the oppressions of class-legislation, and will secure us future power. But is it not costing us far more than necessary? Why should it be so expensive; and why must it be controlled by these men, who, from the very nature of their pursuits; can have no honest fellowship with us, and who have not, and from their past actions cannot have, our respect and confidence? There is but one expedient for those who prefer the Order as it is, but divested of its expenses and extortions, and that is a general delegate convention of the members, for the purpose of placing the Order under a

REPRESENTATIVE SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT,

and of putting its power where it properly belongs, in the hands of the people. The Patriarchal system is insisted on by its founders, but surely they mistake the intelligence and spirit of a million men and women of America.

They mistook it, too, when they arbitrarily wiped out the Boston Grange. As a farmer, I do not profess any sympathy with the members of that Grange. Perhaps it ought not to have been organized of the material that composed it. But it was, nevertheless, legally organized, by an authorized agent of "the founders of the Order," and had, therefore, equal rights with all other Granges so constituted. I know of many others that have been organized in cities, and composed of the same objectionable elements. Yet they peacefully live, and harmoniously fraternize with their rural brethren. The Boston Grange was

UNJUSTLY DEPRIVED OF ITS RIGHTS.

There is no law of the Order whereby they had violated; and, if they had, there is no power in the compact called "Constitution and By-Laws" of the Order, expressed or implied, to revoke the Charter. Not a word like it can be found therein. There is not only no law of the Order for revoking a Charter, but none for the punishment of unworthy members. The "founders," having a prudent eye to their own safety, perhaps, omitted that important provision. Yet not only the power to try, but to punish, was usurped and exercised in this case. And, while the power was arbitrary, the punishment was no less unjust and malicious. Arts the million members of the Order in the United States willing to submit to usurpation and despotism like that without a murmur?

D. W. ADAMS,

so-called Master of the National Grange, says the members of Boston Grange were not farmers, and therefore he deprived them of fellowship. Let us take a look at his pretensions: not only to membership, but to the office he fills. The Waukon *Standard* of Feb. 5, published in the Town of Waukon, Ia., where Mr. Adams resides, says: "Mr. Adams is not now, and has not been since he became a member of the Order, a farmer within the meaning of the above instructions; but, during that time, his greater interest has been in another direction, he being the senior member of the dry goods firm of Adams & Hale, and was also a nurseryman at the time of becoming a Granger, though not now, and never a farmer according to Mr. Golder's definition, that we know of. During our residence in Waukon, he has not owned a horse or a cow, to our knowledge." Verily, a prophet is not without honor save in his own country.

But this is not all. Mr. Adams was, by some boons-poons, made Master, two years ago, of the Iowa State Grange, and, by another mysterious process, he became, in January, 1873, Master of the pretentious National body of Patrons. Now let that aspiring gentleman, that rigidly-righteous Patron,

FACE THE MUSIC,

and tell us whether he was ever Master of a Subordinate Grange. The Constitution, so often named by me, provides that the State Grange shall be "*composed of Masters and Past-Masters of Subordinate Granges*"; and the National Grange shall be "*composed of Masters and Past-Masters of the State Granges.*" Now, I have it from reliable authority that *Mr. Adams was never Master of a Subordinate Grange.* That being true, he has never been legally entitled to the office of Master, either in the State or National Grange. Is he not a righteous Jew to throw stones at the Boston Grange?

CHARLES WHITAKER.

A WRONGED AND DECEIVED WIFE.

The Folly of Writing Love-Letters.

From the Missouri Brunnenchen.

A tired husband went home to his work last night, and, taking off his coat, requested his wife to mend a rent in the sleeve, then sank upon the sofa behind the evening paper. Wife-like, she took up the coat; woman-like, she dived into the pockets. From the inside pocket she drew forth a letter, directed, in delicate chirography, to her husband. With darkening brow, she quickly took the suspicious-looking missive from the envelope, and, without noticing the date, began to read:

"DEAR GEORGE: I am lonely, oh, so lonely, since you left me last Thursday night."

"Ah, ha! that was lodge night, he told me," said the now thoroughly interested woman, as she glanced viciously over at her husband, who appeared to be just falling asleep. "Oh, how can you sleep, with the weight of this deep sin upon you? But I'll see what more the brazen hussy has to say, if it kills me." With due haste pressed to her throbbing heart, she read on:

"I know I am foolish, darling, but when you are away there seems to be a barrier between me and all that is bright and lovely. The sun does not shine half so bright; the moon is but a white spot in the sky, and the stars stare coldly down, when you are not with me, lord of my life and heart."

"Was it for this? was it for this?" moaned the unhappy wife.

"Fortune speed the day when we may be united in those indissoluble bonds that are sacred in the eyes of Heaven and earth ——"

"What mockery! Does he or she consider that his vows made to me are not sacred? What are they going to do with me, any way, I wonder? Poison, perhaps. Oh, false, false, perfidious man! Oh, wicked, hellish, designing wanton!" Still the suffering woman read the letter, though each word burned to ashes a thousand hopes and joys:

"When we need meet no more clandestinely and tremble in each other's embrace ——"

"I'd make you tremble, if I had you in my embrace a minute!"

"when my head may be pillowed in safety upon your breast ——"

"The fiendess!"

"and your arms twine in loving pressure about me ——"

"Furies!"

"and our lips smother the tender words that would escape between them."

"Oh, the sirenic she-devil!" hissed the woman, as she tried to keep down the boiling rage within her. She crushed the letter in her hands; then threw it upon the floor and sprang upon it with her heels as though it were a snake, and ground it into the carpet. Then with clasped hands and compressed lips, she strode rapidly back and forth across the room, ever and anon making a move as if to spring like a fury upon her husband, who, with a paper over his face, was apparently sound asleep, dreaming, perhaps, of the wicked temptress that had come between him and his food wife. Presently a reaction took place, and the wretched woman sank into a chair and found relief in that blessed panacea for female ills—a flood of tears.

Grown calmer after a while, she picked up the rumpled letter, smoothed out the creases, and with an air of mingled despair and resignation, looked for the signature.

"Your ever loving and devoted, but poor, apprehensive ——"

"What's this! Fint—flut—tering birdie. A-d-a—Ada. Why bless me! this is one of my own old letters to George. What's to?"

A sound from the sofa, first like escaping steam, and then like a car rattling o'er the stony street, assured her that her ridiculous actions had been witnessed by her husband. Burning with shame, the foolish woman flew to her room, and locked herself in, and she is almost as miserable now as when she felt that she was a wronged and deceived wife.

THE GEESE AND THE CRANES.

It is sunrise; in the morn
Stands a field of ripened corn;
And the rich autumnal rays
Of these Southern Kansas days
Fill that field of ripened corn
With an opalescent haze:
And the flocks of geese and cranes
Pick the fallen golden grains.

It is noon-time; and the rays
Of the Indian summer blaze.
And the field of ripened corn
Much more shattered than at morn
Seems emerging from the haze;
Fewer geese, but far more cranes
Pick the fallen golden grains.

It is evening; and the haze
Of the short autumnal days
Like a mantle seems to rest
On the dark and leaden West;
Shattered is the field of maize;
Homeward fly the geese, the cranes
Linger, picking golding grains.

It is midnight; rains and sleet
On the blackened landscape beat,
And there nothing now remains
Of that field of standing corn,
But through darkness, sleet, and rains
Comes the crying of the cranes
As they search through fields forlorn
Fighting for the final grains.

* * * * * * *

Hours the grains, and life the field
Where the golden grains are had;
And our habits good and bad
Represent the geese and cranes
Hating up the golden grains;
Few the hands that are head
And they early go to rest;
But through sleet and midnight rains
Heard the clamors are of cranes
Fighting for the final grains.
—*St. Louis Republican.*

A Magician.

A Frenchman in Western Turkey came near making a bad muss of it. His name was M. Amber, and the Turks got up a story that he had buried a pig's head, inscribing on it some magic words, whereby, when clouds gathered, the head would squeal from the ground and scare the rain away. The object of this wicked Amber was to create a famine and sell his flour at a high price. It was a desperate game on his part, and shows a state of depravity that is rarely ever seen in this world. But, just as the Turks were about to investigate the matter, after the manner of the good old witchcraft doctors, the telegraph to Constantinople interfered, and the wretch Escaped.

The Examines.

Mme. Bazaine is now installed in the prison of her husband in the Isle of Marguerite. She has been treated with consideration, and the small lodging assigned her is commodious. But she has no permission to go over the island; and, being subjected to the same *regime* as the Marshal, she can only take a walk on the terrace of the building. The oldest son of the prisoner has been with him since the arrival of the latter, while the other son and the daughter came with the mother.

THE LADY-RUSTIC.

From the Russian of Alexander Sergeovitch Poushkin.

The possessions of Ivan Petrovitch Berestoff lay in one of our remote Provinces. He had served in the Guards in his youth, but had retired early in the year 1797 and settled on his property, which he never again quitted. He had married a lady of noble birth, but in indigent circumstances, who died in child-bed during his absence when on a visit to one of his distant estates. He soon found consolation in his house occupations. Having built a house according to a design of his own, and established a cloth manufactory, he put his money matters in order, and began to consider himself the cleverest man in the place,—an opinion which was never disputed by his neighbors, who used to visit him accompanied by their families and their dogs. He wore on week days a plush jacket, and on holidays a surtout of homespun; he kept his own accounts, and read nothing but the *Senate News*.

He was generally liked, though people thought him proud. It was only his nearest neighbor, Grigory Ivanovitch Muromsky, who

COULD NOT GET ON WITH HIM.

He was a thorough Russian country gentleman. Having squandered at Moscow the greatest part of his fortune, and having become a widower at about the same time, he retired to one of his remaining estates, where he continued his extravagances, though they now took a different course. He laid out an English garden, upon which he wasted almost all that remained of his income. His stable-boys were dressed as English jockeys. His daughter's governess was an Englishwoman. His agricultural labors were conducted on the English principle.

But "Russian bread is not begotten of foreign culture," and, notwithstanding a considerable decrease in his expenditure, the income of Grigory Ivanovitch did not increase. He had found means to contract new debts, though he lived in the country. Nevertheless, nobody considered him a fool, for he was the first of the land-owners in the Province who thought of mortgaging his property at the Court of Trustees,—a transaction which at that period was considered very hazardous. Amongst those who censured him was Berestoff, who expressed himself in the strongest terms. Hatred to innovations formed a prominent trait in his character. He could not speak with equanimity of his neighbor's Anglomania, and sought every opportunity to criticise him. If he chanced to show a guest over his premises, and if his household arrangements elicited approbation, he was sure to say, with a malicious smile: "Oh! yes; my place is not like my neighbor's, Grigory Ivanovitch's. How could we squander after the English fashion? We are thankful if we can manage to keep off hunger in the Russian way!" These and such like sarcasms came to Grigory Ivanovitch's knowledge, exaggerated and embellished according to the tale-bearer's zeal. The Anglomane stood criticism as badly as our own journalists do. He raged, and called his calumniator

A BEAR AND A PROVINCIALIST.

This was the footing they were upon when Berestoff's son arrived. He had been brought up at the Noble University, and intended entering the army; but his father would not give his consent. For the Civil Service the young man had no taste. Neither would give in, and the young Alexkey in the meanwhile led the life of a private gentleman, having, however, allowed his mustache to grow ready for any emergency.

Alexsey was really a good fellow, and it would have been a pity indeed were his well-proportioned figure not to be seen in uniform, and were he, instead of showing off on horseback, to spend his youth bending over office papers. The neighbors who saw him lead on the hunting field, reckless of the way he followed, all agreed in saying that he would never turn out a creditable head of a department. All the young ladies watched him, and sometimes would take a furtive look at him; but Alexsey took little notice of them, and they attributed his indifference to some love-affair. The copy of the address on one of his letters was actually being handed about amongst them: "*To Akulina Petrovna Kourotchkin, Moscow, opposite the Alexsey Monastery, in the house of the coppersmith Savelieff, and you are humbly requested to forward this letter to A. N. B.*"

Such of my readers as may not have lived in the country, cannot imagine how captivating are these

PROVINCIAL YOUNG LADIES.

Brought up breathing the purest air under the shade of their orchard trees, they only draw their knowledge of life and of the world from books. Solitude, freedom, and their love of reading, develop in them early feelings and passions which are unknown to our worldly beauties. The very sound of a carriage-bell in an avenue of the estate of a neighboring town is considered an epoch in their existence, and the visit of a guest leaves behind it long and ocessionally everlasting reminiscences. Everybody is of course at liberty to jeer at some of their peculiarities; but the ridicule of a superficial observer cannot do away with their existing good qualities, the chief of which is independence of character (*individuality*), without which, in Jean Paul's opinion, no human greatness exists. Women may possibly receive better education in the capitals, but intercourse with the world soon assimilates characters and renders their souls as uniform as their head-dresses. This is said neither in judgment nor in reproach; however, *nota bene mea*, as has written an old commentator.

It is easy to imagine the impression produced by Alexkey on our young ladies. It was he who first appeared before them in the ideal of manliness; who first spoke to them of wasted joys, and of his withered youth; he also wore a mourning ring with a death's head. All this was something quite new in the Province, and the girls were losing their senses.

But Lisa (or *Betsy*, as Grigory Ivanovitch generally called her), the daughter of my Anglomane, was

MORE TAKEN UP WITH HIM

than was anybody else. Their fathers did not visit, and she had not even seen Alexkey when he had already become the subject of conversation of all her young neighbors. She was 17. Her black eyes lit up her dark and very agreeable face. She was the only, and consequently a spoilt, child. Her high spirits and her constant humor enraptured her father, and distracted her governess, Miss Jackson, a conceited spinster of 40, who painted her face and eyebrows, read "Pamela" twice a year, received the sum of 2,000 roubles, and who felt bored to death in that barbarous Russia.

Lisa was waited upon by Nastia, who, though a little older, was quite as giddy as her mistress. Lisa was very fond of her, confiding to her all her secrets, and arranging with her all her little plans; in a word, Nastia was a much more important personage on the Anossoff estate than could be any one confidante in a French tragedy.

"May I go out to-day?" asked Nastia upon one occasion, whilst dressing her mistress.

"Certainly—where to?"

"To Tugilevo, to the Berestoffs. It is the Saint's-day of their cook's wife, and she came yesterday to invite us to dinner."

"Is that it?" said Lisa: "the masters are at enmity, and the servants entertain each other!"

"And what have the masters got to do with it?" replied Nastia; "besides I belong to you, and not to your father, and you and young Berestoff have not yet managed to fall out: let the old people fight it out if it pleases them."

"Do endeavor, Nastia, to ——"

SEE ALEXSEY BERESTOFF,

and tell me what he is like, and what kind of a person he is.

Nastia promised; and Lisa spent the day impatiently awaiting her return. In the evening Nastia appeared.

"Well, Lisaveta Grigorievna," she said, on entering the room, "I saw young Berestoff, and looked at him to my heart's content; we were all day together."

"How was that?—tell me, tell me everything as it occurred!"

"If you please, then; we went, I, Anisia, Egorovna, Nenila, Dunka ——"

"All right, I know: well, after that?"

"Allow me, I want to tell you everything as it occurred. We arrived just in time for dinner. The room was full of people. There were the Kolbinsky, the Zaharevsky, the clerk's wife with her daughters, the Krupunsky ——"

"Well! and Berestoff?"

"Please to wait. So we sat down to dinner, the clerk's wife at the post of honor, I next to her—the daughters sulked; but much I care about them ——"

"Dear me, Nastia, how tiresome thou always art with thy endless particulars!"

"But you are so very impatient! Well, then, we got up from table—and we had sat there three hours, and the dinner was splendid; we had four sweets, blue, red and striped blanc mange. On leaving the table, we went into the garden to have a game at catch-play, and there the young master joined us."

"Well! is it true that he is good-looking?"

"WONDERFULLY GOOD-LOOKING,—handsome, one may say. Erect, tall, with such a soldierly air ——"

"Really? and I always thought that he was pale. Well? what did he look like? Sad—pensive?"

"Dear, no! I have never met with any one more lively than he is. He took it into his head to join in the game with us."

"To join in the game with you! Impossible!"

"Very possible. And what is more, he would catch and kiss us."

"Say what thou wilt, Nastia, it is a story."

"Indeed, it is not. I could hardly get rid of him. He would spend the whole day with us."

"How is it, then, people say he is in love, and will look at no one?"

"I do not know; as to myself he looked even too much at me as also at Tania, and the clerk's daughter, and at Pasha Kolbinsky also; and, truth to say, he offended no one—he is so indulgent."

"Now you surprise me! And what do they say of him at home?"

"They say he is a capital gentleman—so good, so cheerful. One thing only is amiss—he likes running after the girls too much. But, in my opinion, that is no great harm; he will sober down in time."

"How much I should like too see him!" said Lisa with a sigh.

"Why, where is the difficulty? Tugilevo is not very far from us—three versts only; take a walk or a ride in that direction; you are sure to meet him. He goes out daily, early in the morning, with his gun."

"No, that would not do. He might fancy that I am running after him. Besides, our fathers are not on good terms, so that anyhow I cannot make his acquaintance. But,—Nastia! shall I tell thee what? I shall

DRESS AS A PEASANT GIRL!"

"Why, certainly; put on a coarse shirt, and a *sarafan*," and go boldly to Tugilevo. I'll be bound Berestoff will not pass you by."

"And I can so well imitate the peasants, as they speak here. Oh, Nastia! dear Nastia! what a glorious idea!"

And Lisa laid herself down to sleep, fully intending to carry out her lively project. She set about to mature her plans, and the very next morning sent to the market for some coarse linen, blue nankeen, and brass buttons, cut out a shirt and *sarafan*, with the help of Nastia, and put all the female servants to work, so that every thing was ready when evening came. Lisa tried on her new finery, and was obliged to confess before her looking-glass that she had never yet seen herself to such advantage. She rehearsed her part, bowed low when walking, and shook her head several times in imitation of plaster-of-Paris cats, speaking the peasant dialect, and covering her face with her sleeve when laughing, all of which elicited Nastia's complete approbation. There was but one drawback: she endeavored to cross the yard barefooted, but the thorns pricked her tender feet, and the sand and stones she found unbearable. Nastia came to her aid here also: she measured Lisa's foot, and hurried off to the izbah to the shepherd Trophim, to whom she gave an order for a

PAIR OF BARK SHOES,

according to the measure delivered. Day had dawned on the morrow, and Lisa was already awake. The whole house slept. Nastia was awaiting the shepherd at the gate. The horn sounded, and the village herds were driven past her master's house. Trophim, on seeing Nastia, gave her a pair of small parti-colored bark shoes, reserving a recompense for a half-rouble. Lisa quietly proceeded to attire herself as a peasant, and, having in a whisper given Nastia some directions respecting Miss Jackson, slipped through the back gate and ran across the kitchen-garden into the fields.

The sky was lighting up in the East, and the golden tiers of clouds appeared to await the sun as courtiers await their sovereign; the clear sky, the morning freshness, the dew, the slight breeze, and the singing of birds, filled Lisa's heart with childish delight; the fear of encountering a familiar face seemed to give her wings. On reaching the limits of her father's property she slackened her pace. It was here that she was to wait for Alexkey. Her heart beat fast, she knew not why; but do not the very apprehensions which are associated with our youthful frolics constitute their principal charm? Lisa had now penetrated into the densest part of the wood. Its dull repeating murmur seemed to welcome the young girl. Her mirth became less buoyant. She fell little by little into a sweet reverie. She thought—but is it possible to define accurately the thoughts of a young lady of 17 who is alone in a wood at 5 o'clock on a spring morning? She waited thus pensively along a road shadowed on both sides by tall trees, when she was suddenly startled by the bark of a sportsman's beautiful dog. Lisa screamed with alarm. A voice was heard at the same moment, *Tout beau, Sbogar*, ici ——and

A YOUNG SPORTSMAN

appeared from behind some bushes.

"Do not be afraid, my dear," said he to Lisa; "my dog does not bite."

Lisa had already found time to recover from her fright, and knew how to take advantage of such an opportunity.

"But, sir," said she, feigning to be partly shy and partly frightened, "I am afraid; look, she is a wicked one, she might fly again."

Alexsey (my reader has already recognized him) was in the meantime eyeing narrowly the young peasant girl. "I shall escort thee, if thou art afraid," said he; "thou will let me walk by thee, wilt thou not?"

"Who hinders thee?" answered Lisa; "freedom is for the free, and the road is public."

"Where dost thou come from?"

"From Prilutchino; I am the daughter of Vasily, the blacksmith, and I am going to gather mushrooms."

Lisa was carrying a bark basket suspended by a cord.

"And thou, sir? thou art from Tugilevo, I suppose?"

"I am, indeed," said Alexsey, "I am the young master's valet."

Alexsey wished to assimilate their positions. But Lisa looked at him and burst out in a laugh.

"Thou

ART TELLING A STORY,"

said she; "but it is not a fool thou hast got hold of. I can see that thou art the master thyself."

"What makes thee think so?"

"Everything."

"But ——?"

"Well, how is it possible not to distinguish the servant from the master? Thy dress is different, thou speakest differently, and thou even callest the dog in an outlandish way."

Alexsey fancied Lisa more and more, and, not being accustomed to stand upon ceremony with young country girls, he was about to embrace her, but Lisa jumped aside, and assumed suddenly such a severe and freezing look, that Alexsey was amused; it kept him from any further attempts.

"If you wish that we should remain friends henceforth," said she, with importance, "you must, please, not forget yourself."

"Who taught thee so much wisdom?" said Alexsey, with a laugh. "Can it be my friend, Nastia, your young mistress's maid? Is that the way civilization travels?"

Lisa felt that she had overdone her part, and corrected herself immediately.

"And what dost thou fancy?" said she: "thinkest thou that I have never been in a gentleman's house? No fear; I have seen and heard most things. However," she continued, "it is not in talking to thee that I shall find mushrooms. Thou, sir, must go one way, and I another. Fare thee well."

Lisa was about to withdraw.

Alexsey seized her hand. "What is thy name, my soul?"

"Akulina!" answered Lisa, endeavoring to free her fingers from Alexsey's grasp. "Let go, sir; it is time for me to be running home."

"Well, my friend Akulina, I shall certainly come and see thy father, Vasily the blacksmith."

"What next?" replied Lisa quickly; "for Heaven's sake do not come. If any one got badly with me if they did find out at home that I have been taking a walk in the woods with a gentleman; my father, Vasily the blacksmith, will beat me to death."

"But I must see thee again, without fail."

"Well, then,

MAYBE I SHALL COME AGAIN

to gather mushrooms some day."

"When?"

"Well, say to-morrow."

"Dear Akulina, I would kiss thee, but dare not. To-morrow, then, about this time, eh?"

"Yes, yes."

"Thou will not deceive me?"

"I shall not."

"Swear that thou wilt not."

"Well, then, by Holy Friday, I shall come."

The young people separated. Lisa went out of the wood, scampered across the fields, stole into the garden, and ran headlong towards the farm where Nastia was awaiting her. There she changed her dress, gave disconnected answers to the questions of her impatient confidante, and proceeded to the drawing-room. The table was laid, breakfast ready, and Miss Jackson, already painted and laced in, until her figure assumed the shape of a wine-glass, was cutting thin slices of bread and butter. Her father praised her for taking an early walk.

"There is nothing healthier," said he, "than to rise with the dawn." And he thereupon cited several instances of human longevity, taken from English journals, remarking that none of those who had lived over a century had been addicted to spirits, and that they all rose at daybreak in winter as in summer.

Lisa did not listen to him. She was mentally reviewing all the circumstances connected with her morning meeting and the entire conversation of Akulina with the young sportsman, and her

CONSCIENCE BEGAN TO SMITE HER.

It was in vain that she tried to persuade herself that the nature of their interview had not exceeded the bounds of propriety, that her frolic could have no consequence whatever,—her conscience spoke louder than her reason. The promise she had made for the next day tormented her more than anything, and she was all but determined not to keep her solemn oath. But might not Alexsey, after vainly expecting her, go into the village, and find Vasily the blacksmith's daughter, the real Akulina, a fat, pock-marked girl, and thus obtain a clue to her thoughtless artifice? This idea horrified Lisa, and she made up her mind to appear in the wood as Akulina, the next morning.

As to Alexsey, he was enchanted; he spent the whole day thinking of his new acquaintance; the image of the dark beauty haunted his imagination even at night. It was barely dawn, and he was already dressed. He did not wait to load his gun, but went into the fields accompanied by his faithful Shogar, and hurried to the trysting-place. Nearly half an hour was spent in insupportable expectation; at last he caught a glimpse of a blue *sarafan* in the bushes, and rushed to welcome his dear Akulina. She smiled at his exaggerated show of gratitude; but Alexsey at once noticed that her face bore traces of sadness and anxiety. He insisted upon knowing the cause. Lisa avowed that she considered her conduct imprudent, that she repented, that she did not wish to fail in her promise this time, but that this meeting was to be their last, and she begged him to

BREAK OFF AN ACQUAINTANCE

which could be productive of no good. All this was, of course, said in the provincial dialect, but the ideas and feelings, so uncommon in a simple country girl, struck Alexsey with astonishment. He exhausted all his eloquence in endeavoring to deter Akulina from her decision; he assured her of the purity of his intentions, promised never to give her cause for repentance, to submit to her in all things, and implored her not to deprive him of the one joy—that of seeing her alone, were it but every other day, but twice a week. He spoke in the language of true passion, and was at that moment really in love.

Lisa listened in silence. "Promise me," said she at last, "that thou will never seek me in the village—never inquire after me. Promise me not to look for other meetings but those which I shall myself assign."

Alexsey was about to swear By Holy Friday, but she stopped him with a smile. "I do not require oaths," said Lisa, "thy word is sufficient."

After that they walked about in the wood in friendly conversation, until Lisa said: "It is time." They parted, and Alexsey, when left alone, could not understand how a simple country girl had contrived in two meetings to possess such influence over him. His intercourse with Akulina contained all the charms of novelty, and although the restrictions imposed by the strange maiden seemed burdensome, the idea of breaking his word never entered his head. The fact was, that in spite of his ominous ring, his mysterious correspondence, and his gloomy disenchantment, Alexkey was a good and ardent youth, with a pure heart, capable of innocent enjoyments.

Were I to follow my inclinations, I would here certainly give a detailed account of how the young people met, of their growing attachment and confidence in each other, and of their occasional discourse; but I am aware that the greatest portion of my readers would not share in this pleasure with me. As a rule these details are nauseating, and I shall therefore pass them over and remark briefly, that two months had scarcely gone by before my Alexsey was

HOPELESSLY IN LOVE,

and Lisa, though more reserved than he, not more indifferent. They were both happy in the present, and cared but little for the future.

The thought of insuperable ties had crossed their minds more than once; but they had never hinted at it to each other. The reason is obvious: however much attached to his dear Akulina Alexkey might have been, he could not forget the distance which separated him from a poor country girl. Lisa, on her part, knew of the enmity which existed between their fathers, and dared not hope for a mutual reconciliation. Besides, her vanity was secretly stimulated by the forbidden hope of at last seeing the owner of Tugilevo at the feet of the Prilutchina blacksmith's daughter.

An important event suddenly threatened to interrupt their mutual relations.

On a clear cold morning (one of those in which our Russian autumn abounds) Ivan Petrovitch Berestoff went out for a ride, taking with him three couples of sporting dogs, a groom, and several stable boys, provided with rattles. Grigory Ivanovitch Muromsky, tempted by the loveliness of the weather, ordered his short-tailed mare to be saddled, and at about the same hour rode out at a trot round his Anglicised domain. On nearing the wood he noticed his neighbor, who sat his horse proudly in an overcoat lined with fox-fur, on the look out for a hare which the boys were hunting out of the thicket with their shouts and rattles. Had Grigory Ivanovitch been able to foresee this encounter, he would certainly have turned back; but he had come upon Berestoff quite unexpectedly, and was now within pistol-shot of him. There was no help for it; Muromsky, like a well-bred European, rode up to his enemy, and politely addressed him. Berestoff replied with something of the zeal a chained bear displays when ordered by his keeper to make his bow to the public. At that moment a hare broke out of the thicket and ran off into the fields. Berestoff and the groom shouted with all their might; they loosed the dogs, and followed at full speed. Muromsky's horse, unaccustomed to the chase, started and ran away with him. Muromsky, who considered himself a good horseman, loosened the reins, and was secretly congratulating himself upon such an opportunity for freeing himself from an undesirable companion. But having gone as far as a *versine* which is had not hitherto noticed, his horse suddenly swerved and

UNSEATED ITS RIDER.

Having fallen rather heavily on the frozen ground, he lay cursing his short-tailed mare, which, as if coming to her senses, stopped so soon as she became aware of the removal of her burden. Ivan Petrovitch rode up to him, inquiring whether he were hurt. The groom, having in the meantime secured the peccant horse, led it by the bridle. He assisted Muromsky into his saddle, and Berestoff invited him to his house. Muromsky could not refuse, feeling that he was under an obligation, and it was thus that Berestoff returned home full of honors, having hunted down a hare, and leading his wounded adversary, almost like a prisoner of war.

The two neighbors breakfasted together, conversing in quite a friendly way. Muromsky asked Berestoff for his *droshky*, acknowledging that he was unable to ride home after his fall. Berestoff saw him himself over the threshold, and Muromsky would not take his leave until he had executed the promise that he and Alexsey Ivanovitch would dine at Prilutchino the very next day. In this manner an old and deeply-rooted enmity seemed about to be brought to an end through the shyness of a short-tailed mare.

Lisa rushed out to meet Grigory Ivanovitch. "What does this mean, papa?" asked she in surprise: "what makes you lame? Where is your horse, and whose *droshky* is this?"

"That is what thou will never guess, my dear," replied Grigory Ivanovitch, and he then related to her what had occurred. Lisa could not believe her ears. Grigory Ivanovitch, without giving her time to recover from her surprise, informed her that both the Berestoffs were to dine with them on the morrow.

"What are you saying?" exclaimed she, turning pale: "the Berestoffs, father and son, dine with us to-morrow! No, papa, you may please yourself, but

NOTHING WILL MAKE ME SHOW MYSELF."

"Art thou out of thy senses?" replied her father. "How long is it since thou hast become so shy? or dost thou nurse an hereditary hatred like a heroine of romance? Come, don't be silly."

"No, papa, nothing on earth, no treasure in the world, will persuade me to appear before the Berestoffs!"

Grigory Ivanovitch shrugged his shoulders, and knowing that nothing was to be gained by contradicting her, ceased the discussion, and retired to rest after his eventful ride.

Lisaveta Grigorievna went into her own room, and called Nastia. They conferred long together on the approaching visit. What would Alexkey think were he to recognize his Akulina in a well-educated young lady? What opinion would he form of her conduct, of her principles, of her good sense? On the other hand, Lisa was anxious to see what impression such an unexpected meeting would produce. Suddenly a thought crossed her mind. She hastened to communicate it to Nastia; both exulted at the idea, and they made up their minds to carry out the plan without fail.

Grigory Ivanovitch inquired of his daughter the following day at breakfast whether she still intended to conceal herself from the Berestoffs.

"Papa," answered Lisa, "I shall receive them if you wish it, but upon one condition—that,

WHATEVER MY APPEARANCE,

whatever I may do, you will not scold me, nor show any signs of surprise or displeasure."

"Some new freak!" said Grigory Ivanovitch, laughing. "Well, all right, I consent; do what thou wilt, my black-eyed little rogue."

With these words he kissed her on the forehead, and Lisa ran off to make ready.

At 3 o'clock precisely, a house-bell sounds, and Alexkey Berestoff, in a new uniform, and drawn by six horses, drove up to the door, round the green lawn in front of it. The old Berestoff allotted with the aid of two of Muromsky's liveried servants. His son had followed him on horseback, and together they entered the dining-room, where the cloth was already laid. Muromsky received his guests in the most friendly manner, and having proposed a turn in the garden before dinner, and a look at the park, led the way along the carefully swept and graveled walks. The old Berestoff was mentally lamenting the labor and time lost on such unprofitable fancies, but considerately kept his thoughts to himself. His son did not participate either in the disapprobation of the practical landowner, or in the enthusiasm of the vain Anglomane; he was impatiently awaiting the appearance of his host's daughter, of whom he had heard much, and though his heart was, as we know, already full, youth and beauty still influenced his imagination.

Upon their return to the drawing-room, the three seated themselves; and while the old gentleman revived reminiscences of past days, and recapitulated anecdotes having reference to their services, Alexsey was musing upon what part he had best enact in the presence of Lisa. He decided that cold indifference was under all circumstances the best suited. The door was opened; he turned his head with as much nonchalance, such cold carelessness, that the heart of the most inveterate coquette would have been set beating. But ill luck would have it that instead of Lisa there entered old Miss Jackson, who, painted and laced in, made a slight curtsey with lowered eyes, and Alexkey's manly military bow was lost upon her. He had no time to prepare for a new effort, for the door was again opened, and this time Lisa walked in. All arose; her father was about to introduce his guests, when he suddenly checked himself and bit his lip. Lisa, his dark Lisa, was

PAINTED TO HER EYEBROWS,

and rouged to an extent which outdid Miss Jackson herself: false curls, much l

STATE POLITICS.

Gossip of the Capital About the Next Congressional Campaign.

Embryonic Congressmen from the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Districts.

Messrs. Hurlbut, Burchard, Hawley, and Corwin Want to Go Back.

A Good Many Other People Who Don't Agree with Them.

The Farmers' Movement Sorely Puzzles the Party Candidates.

What Are They Going to Do About It?

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, March 26, 1874.

Passing through the corridor of the Leland a few mornings since, I noticed three members of the General Assembly, who chanced to be talking together, and it suddenly struck me that each of the three was a candidate for Congress in his District. I began to meditate on the number of embryonic Congressmen in the General Assembly, to say nothing of the thousands outside, and it struck me that an idea of the status of affairs in the sixteen districts outside Chicago would be of absorbing interest to the candidates themselves, and of at least general interest to the constituents they would fain represent. The following is the gossip of the Capital, where the next campaign is frequently discussed, and the antecedents and qualifications of candidates for Congress form the subject of conversation among members from the several districts.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT,

comprising the Counties of Kane, De Kalb, Boone, McHenry, and Winnebago, is now represented by the Hon. Stephen A. Hurlbut. Mr. Hurlbut returned from some far-away foreign mission to go to Congress, and he went. He has made several attempts to gain notoriety as a Statesman, but has not succeeded any better in this than he did in his ambition to be a great Captain. His martial fame clings to him still, and his heroic exploits as a cotton speculator are part of the history of the Republic. That he wants a renomination, those who know him best need not be told; and that he will do all he can to secure it, is equally certain. He has the office-holders and the bummers of the District at his back, and already they are at work laying plans to further his ambition. He has thrown out a tub to the agricultural whale, and by some bills and speeches in Congress has tried to dupe the farmers into a belief that he is their friend, and that their only refuge is inside the party of which he is a fair representative. But the fraud is too transparent,—there is too much cotton around it. The farmers in that District compare with those of any District in the country in intelligence and independence, and they have a profound respect for integrity and sobriety. They recollect the past, watch the present, and are not unmindful of the future. Stephen stands a poor show with them, and even the rankest Republicans have no faith in his ability to carry the District in the approaching contest. If being generally admitted that a more other man could be the standard-bearer of the party if they hope to win, the names of the most likely men in the District are being actively canvassed. There is

SENATOR CANFIELD,

now in the Legislature. He is a lawyer residing in Aurora,—a partisan, a hater of minority representation, and a clever gentleman, but he stands no show beside

JUDGE FARES,

also from the shores of the picturesque Fox. He is known all over the District, having made speeches on all sides of every subject. His principles—if he has any—rest lightly on his consciences, and he has the faculty of changing them to suit circumstances at a moment's warning. A rampant Democrat, some stigmatized him as a copperhead during the War,—he was "born again," proclaimed himself a Republican, and abused Greeley with the zeal of an apostate. He came to Springfield to get a Railroad Commissionership, but, alas for the ingratitude of Republicans, the party went back on him. He failed. Being unrewarded, his claims are pending, and when on earth could he find his deserts but in Congress? His temperance harangues would electrify a total body of Good Templars. Is he not as good a man as Hurlbut? and, besides, he never was in the army and had no chance to achieve distinction as a cotton hero. Then there's

"SYL" MANN,

with the emphasis on the last n. "Syl" is from Elgin—Elgin's favorite child. He is now in the Legislature representing the Insane Asylum. There's no saying but it will be in Congress to. That's what they all say. He would be an infinitely better man than Parks. An inveterate wire-puller, a crafty politician, and sly as a fox; if that District wants an appropriation of any kind he's just the man to send. Personally he is very much of a gentleman and never gets tight. There are worse Congressman than "Syl" would make.

CARPENTER, OF KANE,

was named after Julius Cæsar. Unlike Cæsar, he has acquired notoriety, if not fame, as a temperance advocate, and is the Father Mathew of Illinois. He wouldn't taste a drop of Bourbon to save his life, or even to go to Congress, and in that respect has an advantage in a temperance district over his rivals. He fathered the State Temperance law in the House, and is quite an individual. He owns a town called Carpentersville, runs a big factory, has lots of "tin," and, if he only had spunk enough to come out of the House of Egypt, he might run as a farmer; for has he not 1,000 acres of land? He and Mann watch each other like jealous lovers, both being desperately smitten with Congress.

CASTLE, OF DE KALB,

now Senator, is a handsome man who makes pretensions to poetry, and, from a way he has of soft sawdering the farmers, is sometimes known as "Blarney" Castle. He is a well-to-do banker at Sandwich, and has notions about "regulating" the Supreme Court which are at least unique. Leaving out of view his communistic tendency, he has made a very fair Senator, and has given evidence of some rhetorical ability. If DeKalb gets the Congressman, Mr. Castle will loom up in the Convention.

HILDRUP, OF BOONE,

was in the Constitutional Convention, and has been Chairman of the Railroad Committee in the House for four years. He would not ask anything better than to be Chairman of a Railroad Committee in Congress. It is hard to rouse him from his constitutional laziness, but when aroused there is a good deal to him on the one subject of railroads. This year he has been conciliating the agricultural element as much as possible. His friends claim that Kane County cannot get the nomination, having had the member for a long period; and that, therefore, he is the man, and no mistake. Gen. Fuller, also of Boone, is mentioned. Hawkins, formerly Mayor of Aurora; "Bill" Allen, of the same town; Bowen, ex-Mayor of Elgin; Kellum and Gen. Dustin, of DeKalb, and 2,000 other gentlemen, would all go if they could.

These are the men Hurlbut has to fight inside the party. He has a tough job on hand. Republicans are extremely nervous about the District. They admit that Hurlbut can't carry it, and that, if they do not run their best man, the farmers will beat him. It is probable they will be beaten anyway, though the Republican majority has been immense.

Few names are mentioned on the Anti-Monopoly side, but it is expected that the farmers will nominate one of themselves or some man who will espouse their cause. There will probably be no Democratic ticket.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT,

comprising the counties of Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Carroll, White, and Ogle, is represented by Horatio C. Burchard, of Freeport. Mr. Burchard was elected in 1862 to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Elihu B. Washburne as Minister to France, and was re-elected in 1870 and 1872. Originally a lawyer, he forsook his first love for a hardware shop, where he acquired a knowledge of the iron trade. When the Ways and Means Committee were getting up their high-tariff schedule, he, being an authority on iron, was recognized as a useful member. He will try again. But his district is populated by would-be Congressmen, and he won't have everything his own way. He has made enemies of the Little faction in the District by ousting Little from the position of Collector, and appointing Nase, the head of another faction. Nase leads part of the Carroll County Republicans, and Shaw the remainder. Nase was appointed to offset Shaw, and prevent him from bringing a solid delegation from his county into a convention. But while Nase was conciliated, Little, who is "no slouch," was maddened, and so was Shaw. Bailey, whom Burchard slew in the last Convention, would like to annihilate his ancient enemy. The Postmaster at Freeport, Mr. Atkins, a most successful office-seeker, is organizing the opposition to Burchard in the party to secure the nomination for Atkins. Burchard had better remove him right away, or he will be supplanted in the party.

SHAW

is weary of the Legislature, after four years' service. He is comparatively young, has fair ability, is in bad health, and is a political coward. His possibilities are unlimited if he obeyed his instincts, and boldly avowed his entire devotion to the Anti-Monopoly movement which he has championed. When he takes an independent shoot, he may go to Congress, but not till then. The Republicans won't touch him. They have lost faith in him, which is to his credit.

JONES,

the Representative from Jo Daviess, was a leader in politics when Gen. Grant was tanning hides in Galena, and if the District was hard up for a candidate he would supply the want.

Talking of Jones reminds me that he was among the score of politicians who met in the Custom-House at Galena when E. B. Washburne decided to run Gen. Grant for President. The General was there. Washburne argued that Grant was the man, and the only man, for the emergency. Every man present was of the same opinion, for every one of them expected an office. Washburne insisted that Grant should run. Grant rose and said, in substance, that he knew he could be elected, but he did not want the office. As General of the Army he had a comfortable sinecure for life, and the esteem of the whole people. If he took the Presidency, one-half of the country would curse him before his term expired. How prophetic! He thought he had better stick to the army. Washburne again urged him. So did others. Finally Grant promised to give an answer the next day. The next day came and Grant told Washburne he would run, and the day after that Washburne began to study *French*.

RICE,

Ogle County could spare the Hon. Mr. Rice, who is a terrific anti-tobacconist. As Boyes is to hanging, as Carpenter to whisky, is Rice to tobacco. Until smoking and chewing are prohibited in the District of Columbia, Mr. Rice will hardly consent to go to Congress. Ettner, of Whiteside, and Taggart, of Stephenson, would willingly exchange the monotony of Springfield for the excitement of Washington. These aspirants are ambitious, and among them will bury Burchard in the grave he dug himself. He "took the money," the salary-grab. The way they tell it on him is this: "Will Shaffer, when in the army, was ordered to confiscate all the molasses and sugar under his jurisdiction. He didn't confiscate, but when he came home he built a mansion in Freeport. Recently Burchard purchased it from his heirs. The house, which has unpleasant associations, is pointed out as the salary-grab mansion. The people are indignant with Mr. Burchard.

PROF. PINCKNEY,

of Mount Morris, a farmer and an advanced Granger, is spoken of as the Anti-Monopoly candidate, and so are Mr. Patterson, of Whiteside, and Mr. Dame, a Vice-President of the State Grange. There is no telling who the opposition candidate may be. The Democrats are disposed to take their pick of the other candidates, and will not stand in the way of reform. It is possible that Shannon, of Carroll, who sought the Democratic nomination before the last, and who McPherson says is one of the best members of the Lower House, would make a Congressman. He is from Whiteside. There are worse men than Cronkrite, of Stephenson.

The majority in the District has been 6,000 Republican, but the strongest party men here are dismayed at the strength of the Farmers' Movement in the District.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT

takes in Lee, Bureau, Putnam, Henry, and Rock Island Counties, and is represented by the Hon. John B. Hawley, of Rock Island, now in his third term. He has improved by experience in Congress, and has always been a strong man of the party in the District. There is discontent on account of his summary removal of Haverstick, of the Rock Island *Union*, from the Post-Office of that city, which he gave to "Will" Jackson, his henchman. The *Union* is the party paper, and, as the *Union* is Haverstick, it is opposed to Mr. Hawley. That journal has created an impression abroad that Hawley has been in Congress long enough, and that a change would do neither him nor the District any harm. There are patriots willing to take a nomination. Edwin H. Johnston, a lawyer of Rock Island, now in his second term as a Representative, is mentioned as the Rock Island County candidate in case there is any danger of Mr. Hawley being rejected. Johnston is a rabid party man, and is notorious in the Legislature as an opponent of the Illinois River Improvement. Norman Ryan, of Lee, a rising and rather brilliant lawyer, pretended to be a candidate last time, and if he remains in the district will loom up in the future. He is rather striking, and comes out from the party, and will not be heard of for a year or two. Henry D. Dement is a son of the old Col. John Dement, who will be remembered as a high-cockalorum in the Democratic party. [N. B.—"Vere is dot barty now?"] Henry is a Republican, and is member of this General Assembly, where he became famous by abolishing a court in the Town of Amboy. He lives at Dixon, is a young man, and not bad-looking.

JOHN H. FREEMAN, who lives at Sandwich, Putnam County, when he is not in the Legislature, would like to visit Washington as Congressman, and will probably try his luck.

LORENZO D. WHITING,

of the Constitutional Convention, and of two terms in the Senate, is in an odd Senatorial District, and would be happy to change the monotony of Tiskilwa, Bureau County, to seek fame at the National Capital. He is a hayseed Republican; that is, he assumes to champion the Anti-Monopoly movement, while, at the same time, he defends the party which is the worst monopoly of all. He is a stubborn legislator, and did as much as any one to prevent any modification of the Railroad law. As a preliminary to the Governorship he desires to win his spurs in Congress. Charles Dunham, of Henry, member of the House, rather an able man and member of the Revision Committee, used to be a Democrat, and is well known in the District. He would take a nomination, but on what ticket is not known.

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT

comprises LaSalle, Kendall, Will, and Iroquois, and is represented by the Hon. Franklin Corwin, of LaSalle. This is Mr. Corwin's first term in Congress, but he served in the Legislature, and was Speaker of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly. His principal achievement as Congressman was the appointment of Mr. Radcliffe, his son-in-law, Receiver of Public Moneys. He looks after his own household. Of course he will run again, and Elmer Baldwin, the Senator from LaSalle, will measure swords with him. Hart, of LaSalle, a much more active man than Baldwin, will try to beat both or either for the Republican nomination, or before the people as the Farmers' candidate. "Dave" Ritchie—formerly a Republican, who lives in Eden Township—is spoken of as the Agricultural standard-bearer, and it is believed he can run away with Corwin, Baldwin, or Hart in LaSalle County. Mr. Holdrich, a neighbor of Mr. Ritchie's, is also a man of mark among the Anti-Monopolists, and so is Hi. L. Mead, Secretary of the LaSalle County Farmers' Club. William, better known as "Bill," Gilman, of Mendota, who managed Judge Craig's campaign, has friends in the District. Kendall will furnish Louis Sherrill as a candidate, probably as a Republican, and George Hollenback, a decent man, with sense enough to keep his mouth shut. Grundy will present Ray, a merchant doing business in Morris,—a nice little gentleman, now in the House of Representatives. He has been one of the few members who were anxious to adjourn, as he could make more than $5 a day at home. He came to Kane County in 1852, and taught school at Chicken Grove, near Canada Corners, not very far from St. Charles, enduring all the hardships to which pioneer pedagogues were exposed. He has risen to affluence. R. H. Sloason is the other candidate from Grundy. Lott Scholfield, a lawyer and farmer of Kendall County, who lives on the road between Lisbon and Newark, was the Farmers' candidate for County Judge last year, and was beaten by only a few votes. He may try. Imsbog, of Yorkville, who was a member of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, longs to be crucified as a candidate for Congress. There is no doubt that he will go if he gets a chance. He is a wonderful temperance man, and would get the temperance vote. Charles Snoad, of Will, is talked of, and Will also presents two other aspirants—Amos Savage, a Representative, and Goodspeed, who runs the County Republican political machine, and thinks he ought to be rewarded. Savage is savage on farmers outside the party, where he believes there is no salvation. He will change his tune before he is a year older. Brooks, Senator from Will, would take a Democratic nomination, but nothing else. He is a thoughtful and decent man. "Wash" Armstrong, of La Salle, would also take a Democratic nomination, but he doesn't think it would do him any good, as the farmers are sure to carry the District. Mr. Armstrong has been in the Legislature at intervals since 1845. He ran for Congress as a Douglas Democrat against Lovejoy in 1856, when Lovejoy beat him and Le Roy, the Breckinridge candidate.

This letter is long enough, and the remaining districts must be the subject of another.

SUL.

LITERATURE.

Horace Greeley.

THE STORY OF A SUMMER: OR, JOURNAL-LEAVES FROM CHAPPAQUA. By CECILIA CLEVELAND, 1vol., square 16 mo., 274 pp. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co.

One can but marvel at the taste which impels a young woman to expose to the publicity of print the circumstances and proceedings of her personal and home life. Authors, and indeed the generality of people, instinctively shelter from the common gaze all that is connected with their private and domestic concerns. But Miss Cleveland is controlled by no such delicate reserve. She unshrinkingly parades before the world the interior life of herself and family, day by day, throughout a summer,—showing us what they ate and what they wore, what they did and what they said, what guests they had, who they were, and how they were dressed. In short, she invites the whole outside rabble to the confidences of her household, to the privileges of familiar companionship, and to a knowledge of the secrets of their past and present history, without a disturbing doubt that anything is too trivial or too sacred to be laid bare for observation and criticism.

Miss Cleveland is the niece of Horace Greeley. She was educated in Europe; has musical and literary tendencies, that have been carefully fostered; and is pretty, petite, and poetic,—we have her word for it. Her book is clever, written in a flowing, graceful style, and mingling with its gossip a good deal of interesting reminiscence of her uncle, Mr. Greeley. The latter fact will commend it to many readers, while others will relish it because it is light and lively as a novel, with the added piquancy of a true story.

The summer of 1873, which Miss Cleveland describes in her journal, was passed, in company with her mother, sister, and cousins,—Ina and Gabrielle Greeley,—at the residence of the latter in Chappaqua. The memories of Mr. Greeley, which are interspersed in the narrative, and give it its chief value, are recalled by his sister, Mrs. Cleveland, for the entertainment of the younger members of the party, and, reported from her lips, have undoubted authority. As every incident illustrative of the life and character of this eminent man possesses a national interest, we shall need no excuse for transcribing such as we have space for. Of Mr. Greeley's parents Mrs. Cleveland draws a couple of striking portraits. Of his father she remarks:

He was not unadvocated, although his schooling was very slight; but he was a good reader, was very skillful in arithmetic, and was a natural mechanic—an accomplishment for which our family are not celebrated,—beside possessing a hoard of self-acquired information upon different subjects. During the long winter-evenings in our lonely Pennsylvania home, he taught us regular children-lessons, which we were very fond of giving us long auns to puzzle o.h. . . . .

I have never heard a natural voice that excelled your grandfather's; a high, clear, powerful tenor, with marvelous strength of lungs. Added to this, and his handsome presence, would have made him one of the finest singers that have yet trodden the boards. Of course his voice was uncultivated, with the exception of the slight training of country singing-classes, and the songs he knew were simple ballads, but his memory was very retentive, and his singing was in great demand when company was present. At husking-parties and apple-bees, when supper was over and the young people were about to "go forward," your present father would be petitioned to sing. I have often known him to sing country-dances for hours; and he sung so heartily, and marked the time so well, that the young people enjoyed the dancing as much as if the music had been furnished by the most skillful violinist.

I told you that father was a handsome man. He had large blue eyes; soft, silky, brown curls clustering around a magnificent forehead; a ruddy color in his cheek, and a hand that the hardest labor could not deprive of its beauty,—long, tapering fingers, such as novelists love to describe, but in real life are rarely seen outside of aristocratic families. His feet were remarkably small, and even, and, at the time of his death, when 67 years old, he had only lost one. His figure, though less than 6 feet, gave the impression of a much taller man; for he was slenderly built without being thin, and his carriage was unusually military for one of his descent. He was added an air of dignity, and almost hauteur that was very unusual in a poor farmer. But father was proud to an unparalleled degree.

With his children he was affectionate, but, like an old-school father, very distant. He never struck one of us in his life,—a glance being sufficient to enforce obedience, or subdue the wildest spirits. He was always as particular to dress as if he were a gentleman though we were served by footmen in livery; and, in our poorest days, when cups and saucers were scant, and spoons still more so, we were obliged to observe the utmost decorum while we were helped; and any laughing or romping among the children was immediately quelled by the emphatic descent of father's fork upon the coverless table, with the words, "Children, silence!"

Mother had neither father's brilliant face nor his imposing presence, but she was a very handsome woman. She had soft, blue eyes; a perfectly-straight nose; a mouth rather large, perhaps, for beauty, but full of character; brown hair tinged with gray, and a transparent complexion. If you want more minute details, look at your uncle's picture. No man ever resembled a woman more strikingly than he did our dear mother.

Mother was above medium height, but her figure was slender, with small and well-shaped hands and feet. It was her pride that water could flow under the arch of her instep; and her fingers, notwithstanding the hard toil of daily life, remained so flexible that, when 50 years old, she could bend them backwards to form a drinking-cup.

My first recollection of mother is in the dark days in New Hampshire. Father, as you know, had lost everything and was compelled to flee with his family into the next State to escape imprisonment for debt. After he left, his furniture was attached and sold. I remember seeing strange, rough men in the house, pulling open all the drawers and chests of drawers, and tossed about the beautiful bed and table linen that mother had wrought before her marriage. Another picture, too, is indelibly impressed upon my memory: how mother showed the Sheriff and his men about from room to room, with the tears rolling down her face, while Brother Horace—then a little, white-haired boy, 9 years old—held her hand and tried to comfort her, telling her not to cry,—he would take care of her.

But mother, although humiliated and heartsore at the poverty and disgrace that lay before her so early in her married life, was not a woman to fold her hands and think sadly of what "might have been." She wiped away her tears, and her busy fingers were soon preparing warm hoods and dresses to protect her little ones from the bitter cold during the journey that lay before us; for, in the course of two or three months, father had, by hard toil, earned money sufficient to send for us.

Of the early days of Mr. Greeley, Mrs. Cleveland remarks:

When Brother Horace was 13 years old, he was taken out of school, as the teacher could instruct him no longer. I was kept at home also, and brother taught me, giving me lessons in writing and penmanship, which studies had been prohibited me at school.

He was the gentlest and kindest of instructors, and was always ready to lay down his own book to help me out of any difficulty that my lesson presented. Although it was by no means easy to make him close his book under other circumstances, such as the solicitations of his young friends to join them in a game. . . . .

When our young friends came to see us, there was much rejoicing over Brother Barnes, who was full of life and spirits, and always ready to play, and from Arminda and myself; but Brother Horace, not at all allured by blind-man's-buff or a dance, would retire to a corner with a pine-knot for in those days candles were few), preferring the companionship of his book to our merry games. Coaxing was all in vain: the only means of inducing him to join us was to snatch away his book and hide it; but even then he preferred to gather us quietly about him and tell us stories of the "Arabian Nights" and "Robinson Crusoe." This gift of story-telling he inherited from mother, whose talent in that line certainly equaled that of the beautiful Sultana Scheherazade herself. Although I had never seen a copy of Shakespeare, I was familiar with the names and plots of all his imaginative and many of his historical plays, which mother would relate to us in her own words, and then with bits of the original verse, as she sat at her spinning-wheel, or busied herself about the household work.

It was, I think, at this time,—our last year in Vermont,—that a large ball, for young people only, was given in our neighborhood. Much speculation was excited among our young friends as to whether Horace would dance that night, and especially if he would select a partner with him. It was the general opinion that he would not, as he did not bear a high reputation for gallantry. Great, then, was the astonishment of all present when Horace entered the ball-room with Anne Buch, the prettiest girl in the neighborhood, upon his arm. He opened the ball with her, and his deportment quite silenced those who had questioned his appearance. . . .

You would be amused if I were to tell you how he used to pass the time that he spent with those three girls [friends of this period,—Ed.]. A city-bred boy of 13 or 14 would have been quite capable of arranging an elopement with the prettiest one, but brother's style of courtship was quite unique; he used to correct their grammar with many merriment, and gravely lecture them upon the folly of wearing rings!

The corsets which so aroused his ire were different from those of the present day. At that time, you must know, the simple dress that you have seen in portraits of the time of the First Napoleon, was all the fashion; no crinoline, skirts so extremely scant and gored that they clung to the figure like drapery upon a statue, and waists a finger and a half in depth, with half-wide bands instead of sleeves. This style of dress was very graceful and becoming when worn by a woman of slender figure, and those who were not thus favored by Nature made the best of their figures by wearing what was then called "busks," or, more popularly, "bearos." The corsets worn in these days did not clasp in front, but scarcely laced behind, and inserted in the lining of the front was the busk,—a piece of steel or (among poorer people) wood, two inches wide, and the depth of the corset. This busk," with the addition of very tightly-drawn lacing-strings, was supposed to give great symmetry to the figure. No village-belle ever laced to owe that she laced slightly, or that she wore a "busk;" as it was a tacit admission that her figure could not bear unaided the test of the Empire dress; consequently, brother's remarks would be received by his young friends with an injured air, and a vehement protest against such a false accusation. Brother would then test their truth by dropping his handkerchief and requesting them to pick it up; if they were a "busked," stooping would be impossible, or, at all events, very difficult; an ordeal that would never try them with confusion, when the philosopher of 13 years old would resume his moral lecture upon the laws of Hygiene and the follies of Fashion.

The following sketch of the wife of Mr. Greeley represents her as she appeared in the first year of her marriage:

A slight, petite figure, rather petite in stature, dressed in clouds of white muslin, cut low, and her neck and shoulders covered by massive dark curls, from which gleamed out an Oriental-looking coiffure, composed of strands of large gold and pearl beads. Her eyes were large, dark, and pensive; and her rich brunette complexion was lighted by a flush, not brilliant like Gabrielle's, but delicate as a rose-leaf. She appeared to me like a being from another world.

I found my sister-in-law's taste quite different from those of the majority of young ladies. In literature her preference was for the staid and philosophical, rather than the romantic class of reading; indeed, I may say that she never read,—she studied; going over a paragraph several times, until she had fully comprehended its subtleties of thought, and stored them away in her retentive memory for future use. During that year I never knew her to read a work of fiction, but philosophy or science formed their daily nourishment; while brother, whenever he had a free evening, read aloud to Mary and I from Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," sweetened now and then with a selection from Lord Byron or Mrs. Hemans,—the two poets that at that time he preferred.

But, although your Aunt Mary had such severe literary tastes, she was by no means gloomy in her disposition, as you might perhaps infer. Your grandfather at that time editor of a weekly journal, he was comparatively a man of leisure, and he and Mary went frequently to the theatre, and to hear lectures,—a source of great enjoyment to both of them. They also belonged to a general society for the cultivation of rarely or never any at her Friday evenings; for literary people then, as now, eschewed Terpsichore.

We make one other extract for the benefit of musical people, as it affords a glimpse of two young accomplished artists with whom Chicago became pleasantly acquainted as the Patti-Mario concerts, a year or more ago:

Among our letters this morning was a package from London, containing the dainty wedding-cards of a beautiful young American (Teresita Carreno), pianiste, and her handsome violinist-husband, accompanied by a long letter from the bride. The letter was overflowing with happiness, and the naivete with which she described all the little annoyances of her new married life, and the cheerfully the trials of a young housekeeper, was quite delicious. Her furniture had not come from Paris, and there were but two chairs in the parlor; consequently, when a visitor came, her husband was obliged to sit, as he said, with the greatest ceremony. She sat by the kitchen-table to write to me, and the cook overturned her ink, making a blot on the page. All these little details made up a perfect picture of her life. Of course the letter was full of Mary's husband, and the signature was no longer the impulsive, girlish, "With a thousand kisses, my darling, ever your own Teresita"; but a decorous and matronly ending, "Yours affectionately, Teresa Carreno Saurel."

Essays by Proctor.

THE BORDER-LAND OF SCIENCE. By RICHARD A. PROCTOR, B. A. (Cambridge), Honorary Fellow of King's College, London. 1 vol., 12mo., 438 pp. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Mr. Proctor must not only possess uncommonly diligent habits, but he must have an extraordinary knack of turning out work, in order to accomplish the amount of serious study which he does, and, at the same time, be able to supply the press with a continuous succession of papers upon an endless variety of recondite subjects. That he has an agile and vigorous mind, a command of the entire range of Sciences, and unusual facility of expression, is unquestioned. The perusal of almost any one of his essays shows it. There is an appearance of the utmost ease in his writing. It is as if he caught up the pen at haphazard, and drew from an exhaustless reservoir of knowledge, that stood at hand ready to pour forth a pure, clear, steady stream, without effort or impediment. His essays are admirable examples of popularized Science. They contain enough exact and unwonted information to interest the scholarly, and present it so engagingly as to entice the simple-minded.

The present collection includes sixteen essays, selected from contributions made to the *Cornhill Magazine* during two or three years past. Although Mr. Proctor has previously filled several volumes from similar sources, he intimates in his preface that the supply is by no means exhausted. The reader would infer as much. Each of the matter that has already been in type, Mr. Proctor evidently has a mine that evidently will remain productive as long as he shall live to work it.

Celestial topics naturally engross the bulk of Mr. Proctor's thought, yet terrestrial affairs come in for a due share of consideration. Of the essays before us, seven are devoted to a discussion of such mundane matters as Earthquakes, Coal, Gambling, Coincidences and Superstitions, and Ghosts and Goblins. The remainder treat of facts and principles connected with Astronomy in a graphic and familiar style hinted at in the titles: A Voyage to the Sun, News from the Moon, A Giant Planet, and Life in Mars.

With the most august of these themes Mr. Proctor deals at times in a light and playful manner, investing them with a not unbecoming air of facetiousness. Is there not a sort of grim humor in the idea that we, who, at the nearest point, are 37,000,000 of miles away, can, with our telescopes, peer into the mysteries that envelop the polar regions of the planet Mars, and resolve them with a certainty impossible to its own inhabitants? And, to adjust the balance, that we, too, are liable to the same kind of inspection; and that the star-gazers on the orb of Venus, without excessive telescopic power, may pry into the secrets within our Arctic and Antarctic circles which are inscrutably locked from us? It is a sort of peeping into the back-doors of our neighbors that savors just enough of impertinence to make it spicy. Scientific explorers on either planet may fondingly exclaim, in the words of the poet:

Oh sad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursels as others see us!

But Mr. Proctor informs us that evidence weighs heavily against the probability that animal or vegetable forms of life known to us exist upon any of the planets, even upon Mars, which, in its physical conditions, most closely resembles the Earth. Barren and arid spheres are they all, whirling through space in a ceaseless round, with no present higher purpose than to illuminate our midnight skies and offer problems for the solution of astronomers. We need, therefore, suffer no disquiet, lest at any time our privacy shall be invaded by inquisitive telescopes manipulated in adjacent worlds.

The inquiry if Mr. Proctor is a Spiritualist is negatively answered in the last two essays in the collection. The writer professes an utter disbelief in ghosts, goblins, spirits, and what not, however well they may come authenticated. His treatment of subjects involving the supernatural is less satisfactory than in other cases. He confesses that spiritual and ghostly phenomena are not worthy of philosophical investigation, and, therefore, probably fails to apply to them fair and candid reasoning.

Historical Novels.

THE MAIDEN AND MARRIED LIFE OF MARY POWELL, AFTERWARDS MISTRESS MILTON. 1 vol., 16mo., 278 pp. New York: Dodd & Mead.

CHERRY AND VIOLET: A TALE OF THE GREAT PLAGUE. By the Author of "Mary Powell." 1 vol., 16mo., 299 pp. New York: Dodd & Mead.

Whatever objections may be urged against the historical novel, we will often gain from it, in the way of amusement, more vivid and lasting impressions of a past era, event, or character, than can be gained from the sober pages of History with long and patient study. If the romancer keep true to fact in the leading points of his narrative, and preserve in the minor details an appearance of verisimilitude, his fiction will usefully serve as the handmaid of History, dressing up its truths in the pleasing colors of fancy, and thereby approving them to sensibility and memory. Imagination should be invoked to the aid of History as of Science, to give warmth and vivacity to their discoveries and demonstrations. Without it the processes of the mind, however severe and exact, yield but vague and cold results.

We may read Masson's many-volumed life of Milton, and pore over the decade between 1640 and 1650, in which the Puritan poet kept school, first in a lodging in St. Bride's churchyard, and afterwards in the pretty garden-house in Aldersgate street, and taught, among others, his sisters' sons, John and Edward Phillips, who conferred, in their later life, little honor upon his educational methods, although in these were singularly wise beyond their time; the decade in which he married, after a too hasty courtship, sweet, silly, Mary Powell, the daughter of an Oxfordshire cavalier, and so chilled and estranged the foolish, wayward girl by his bookishness and austerity, that she fled back to her parents when the honeymoon was over, and would not be wooed again to her husband's home until months had worn away, and he, in his pride and wrath, had avenged and injured himself,—as people mostly do in deeds of passionate anger,—by publishing his famous treatises on "Divorce and Marriage," from which Victoria Woodhull might take many a text to bolster up her lawless doctrines; the decade in which he wrote his Tractate on Education, and his Areopagitica, and finally enlisted his pen in the service of Cromwell, receiving £288 per annum for the terrible execution he did with it; the decade in which, lastly, he gradually lost his eyesight, until, at its close, he was left with three daughters, a blind and widowed man, in the house from which he had just previously buried the recusant and repentant Mary Powell, with whom he had lived peacefully after the turbulent experience of their early union. All this we may read, as we said above, in the slow, labored account of Masson and other of Milton's biographers, and still not wake to the living interest in, and knowledge of the man Milton, and his ill-matched wife, Mary Powell, as we do in a perusal of the short, quaint, simple story before us.

The writer is imbued, for the time being, with the feeling of the seventeenth century; is inspired by its motive, and speaks its language. The story is in the form of a journal kept by Mary Powell, and, in phrasing and writing, conforms to the style of the period. Had the real Mary Powell possessed the touching simplicity of character and the poetic feeling which this journal discloses, she would not have been an inappropriate companion for even the grave and learned Milton. The book is a trifle, yet so well conceived and carried to completion that we have exalted it to what may seem a greater importance than it should have.

The companion volume, by the same author, resembles the former in its literary characteristics. Its scene is located in London, in the seventeenth century, and involves some account of the Plague and the Great Fire,—calamities which devastated the city in the years 1625 and 1666. Its characters are purely imaginative, taken from an humble class of tradesmen. They are clearly sketched, and maintain the habits and manners of the time in which they lived. In this light the story is not without historical value.

Bible-Encyclopedia.

POTTER'S COMPLETE BIBLE-ENCYCLOPEDIA. Edited by the Rev. WILLIAM BLACKWOOD, D. D., LL. D., Author of "Blackwood's Comprehensive"; "Guide to the Study of the Holy Bible," etc., etc. Philadelphia: John E. Potter & Co.

This extensive and valuable work, which will be complete in fifty parts, has now reached the twelfth number of the series, carrying the work to the term Diapente. It covers all the topics included within the field of biblical and ecclesiastical literature, and of itself composes a choice and ample religious library. The articles defining and delineating the various subjects are full, clear, and exact,—embracing all the information, carefully and concisely expressed, that can be compressed within a work of its scope. The volumes are illustrated with copious and elegant engravings, which add largely to the interest of the text. The mechanical as well as the literary execution of the work has elicited from scholars and bibliopolists the highest praise.

A French Romance.

PROSPER: A NOVEL. Translated from the French of VICTOR CHERBULIEZ by CARL BENSON. 1 vol., 16mo., 360 pp. New York: Leypoldt & Co.

The next line-over investing the "Leisure Hour Series" has come to be regarded as a certificate of good character. It bears false witness occasionally, however, as in the present instance, where it cloaks a novel having the various defects, and none of the charms, peculiar to French fiction. There is no profit in studying a profligate character like Prosper, or the shallow philosophy professed by his brother Didier, who fancies himself a hero after the pattern of Hamlet, and moralizes profusely and feebly over soul and temperament, and subtle and elusive topics. We have an abundance of flimsy romances in our own tongue,—making, one would suppose, a work of supererogation to import them from a foreign language.

Songs of Heaven.

HEAVEN IN SONG: COMPRISING THE GEMS OF ALL AGES ON THE BLESSED LANDS. By HENRY C. FISH, D. D., 1 vol., 12 mo., 742 pp. New York: Sheldon & Co.

This volume was first published in December last, in an expensive form, to meet the holiday demand. Its popularity has been so great, despite its cost, that its publishers have been induced to issue a cheaper edition, that shall come within the range of the people. So extensive a collection of lyrics upon the theme of Heaven has never before been assembled. The index comprises upwards of 400. To fill so large a list, the hymnology of every age and nation has been laid under contribution.

RIENZI, THE LAST OF THE ROMAN TRIBUNES. By Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, Bart. 1 vol., 12 mo., 366 pp. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII. By Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, Bart. 1 vol., 12 mo., 334 pp. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

PELHAM; OR, ADVENTURES OF A GENTLEMAN. By Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON. 1 vol., 16 mo., 308 pp. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

A STRANGE STORY; AND THE HAUNTED AND THE HAUNTERS. By Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON. 1 vol., 12 mo., 390 pp. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

FORGET I LOVED THEE!

Thou bidd'st me crush it out, and live it down—
Stamp out its memory from my aching brain;
Forget a love, which, like a curse, hath grown
That presses on my brow with maddening pain.

Dost think there lurks within the human breast
So little of the holy fire of Heaven,
That words can quench it? Talkest thou that rest
Can come with years, or e'en in realms above?

I'll tell thee, thou hast never felt the fire
Of Love's impassioned flame, or thou would'st know
That hope deferred, the unattained desire,
But fans the embers into brighter glow.

Forget I loved thee! Almost bid me cease
To dream of heav'n as bury thought of thee;
Don't think my heart can ever beat in peace
Apart from thine? dost think that thou art free?

I tell thee, while we hold our earthly sway,
My every pulse shall beat response to thine;
Ay, more, when from the earth we pass away,
Thy spirit's haunt shall still be sought by mine!

—*Tinsleys' Magazine.*

Why Kemper Didn't Insure.

A family named Kemper moved into a house in our row last week, writes Max Adler, and Benjamin P. Gunn, the life-insurance agent, who lives in the same row, was the first caller. He dropped in to see if he could not take out a policy for Mr. Kemper. Mrs. Kemper came down to the parlor to see him.

"I suppose," said Gunn, "that Mr. Kemper has no insurance on his life."

"No," said Mrs. Kemper.

"Well, I'd like to get him to take out a policy in our company. It's the safest in the world; the largest capital, smallest rates, and biggest dividends."

"Mr. Kemper don't take much interest in such things now," said Mrs. Kemper.

"Well, madam, but he ought to, in common justice to you. No man knows when he will die, and by paying a ridiculously small sum now, Mr. Kemper can leave his family in affluence. I'd like to hand you, for him, a few pamphlets containing statistics on the subject. May I?"

"Of course, if you wish to."

"Don't you think he can be induced to insure?" asked Gunn.

"I hardly think so," replied Mrs. Kemper.

"He is in good health, I suppose? Has he complained lately of being sick?"

"Not lately."

"May I ask if he has any considerable wealth?"

"Not a cent."

"Then of course he must insure. No poor man can afford to neglect such an opportunity. I suppose he travels sometimes; goes about in railroad

THE COURTS.

A Second Edition of Kinzie Dower Claims.

New Suits, Bankruptcy Items, &c.

THE KINZIE DOWER CLAIMS.

Ordelphus H. Kinzie filed a bill in the Superior Court yesterday against the Chicago Dock and Canal Company asking for her dower in that part of the south fraction of Sec. 10, 39, 14, beginning at the southwest corner of Lot 4, Block 6, in the Chicago Dock and Canal Company's Subdivision of original Water-Lot 35 and Block 2 of the part of Block 19 lying east of Sub-Block 2, all in Kinzie's Addition, and running from said southwest corner of said Lot 4 to the place of beginning. Complainant states that her husband, Robert A. Kinzie, bought the land in question in 1837, and that she never released her claim to dower before his death, as the deed she gives up her claim. The defendant claims to hold the land in fee, and refuses to recognize any title in the complainant.

AN EXPENSIVE COLLISION.

A libel was filed yesterday in the United States District Court by the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company, the Pacific Mutual, the Orient Mutual, and the Phœnix Insurance Companies against the Union Steamboat Company. Complainants allege that in November, 1872, they insured for C. B. Newcomb & Co. a cargo of 30,500 bushels of wheat to be shipped from Duluth to Erie. On the voyage, the Arizona, on which the wheat was loaded, collided with the R. W. Blackstock, of the defendants' line, and was sunk, and her cargo totally lost. The libel states that C. B. Newcomb & Co. the assured of the insurance companies, have recovered \$34,500, and now seek to recover that amount from the respondent on the ground that it was through the negligence of the officers and crew of the R. W. Blackstock that the accident occurred. They also ask that the William M. Tweed, a boat belonging to said Company, and now in this port, may be attached to secure their claim.

WHAT IS A NUISANCE?

Judge Gary has just enjoined a hearing before a justice of the peace from an arrest under a town ordinance. It appears that the plaintiff, Frederick Bostelman, had been accustomed to procure night-soil from the city and use it on his land for fertilizing purposes. For this he was arrested on the ground of suffering a nuisance, under an ordinance of the Town of Jefferson, where he lived. The parties arresting him, as he alleges, maltreated him shamefully, breaking an arm, and so injuring his brain that it has ever since severed the full use of his faculties since, and he has commenced an action for \$50,000 damages. The defendants are H. H. Schweitzer, Leonard Ingalls, W. P. Gray, Perry Powell, Edward Goodman, Edward Austin, Spencer Kimball, and Julius Kimball. The defense claim that the suit is a blackmailing affair, and without foundation. After two days' trial the case was given to the jury yesterday afternoon with leave to seal their verdict.

ITEMS.

Judge Rogers will hear submitted cases when proper notice has been given.

Judge Farwell will call from 1,126 to 1,150 today.

Judge Dunn will hear motions for new trials at 2 p. m.

Judge Moore is still engaged with the Meeker will case. The defense have put in their evidence to prove Mr. Meeker's sanity, and the contestants are engaged in offering evidence in the opposite side.

The Starens divorce case is still on before Mr. F. W. Tourtellotte, and the room was crowded yesterday.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Hall A. Thompson began a suit for \$2,000 against C. W. Kempster and T. L. Kempster.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

A. S. Cummings was appointed Provisional Assignee of the estate of J. H. Small.

J. C. Gilleglie was adjudicated bankrupt, he not having succeeded in settling with the petitioning creditor within the time limited by the stipulation filed in the case. A warrant was issued returnable April 27, and Bradford Hancock appointed Provisional Assignee.

In the matter of Roddis & Hamilton an order was made that Roddis file his schedules by Monday.

An order of dismissal in the case of Albert Eddie was made absolute.

In the matter of D. M. Pollock, et. al, an adjudication by default was entered and the warrant made returnable April 27, 1874.

Walter D. Stevens was adjudicated bankrupt by default, and a warrant issued returnable before Register Grant for April 27.

Nathan L. Leland, Charles B. Headley had a petition against E. T. Goodrich and Richard D. Kirby, jewelers in the city, under the name of Goodrich & Kirby. Petitioners base their claim on a promissory note for \$250.46, due April 11, 1873, which has not been paid. It is alleged that Goodrich allowed his portion of the firm property to be taken on an executions in favor of Walters & Co., of New York, and that Kirby has suffered his property to be taken on executions from a Justice of the Peace in favor of Rehr & Son., of Philadelphia. Goodrich, moreover, is attempting to dispose of his property. Kirby filed a confession. A rule to show cause for April 6 was made.

David Farcheimer filed a petition against the firm of Gage, Mallory & Co., dealers in hats and caps, composed of Albert S. Gage, and William F. Mallory. They allege that the debt owed them of \$6,118 is in good faith, and that they have made preferential assignments. L. L. Phillips & Co., of New York also filed a petition against the same parties, claiming that there is due them \$12,776.77 for goods sold. A confession was entered, and the parties adjudicated bankrupt thereon, and R. E. Jenkins appointed Provisional Assignee with authority to take possession. An injunction was also issued to prevent the Merchants' National Bank from paying two checks, one for \$6,000 and the other for \$4,000, drawn by Mallory thereon. A rule to show cause April 7 was made, and on the adjudication a warrant was issued for April 27.

In the matter of Gardner & Hodges, proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, the Assignee filed a petition showing that the bankrupts' property is heavily mortgaged to various parties, and that it will be for the interest of the creditors to have it sold free from all liens, and that the same be ordered to the Assignee. Wm. A. & E. Partridge and M. W. & F. Lesler also claim liens, which the Assignee disputes, and a rule is asked on them to show cause why such petition should not be granted. An order was entered in accordance with the prayer of the petition.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

James E. Kelley began a suit in assumpsit against E. J. Wright, claiming \$13,000; another against E. J. Wright and E. F. Childs for \$7,000; a third against E. E. Childs alone for \$2,300; and a fourth against the Star Metal Company for \$2,300. These were all begun Thursday, but suppressed to obtain service.

R. R. Gookins brought suit against the Riverside Insurance Company, claiming \$18,000.

Elisha Briggs sued E. E. Childs for \$2,000.

Moses W. Howse, Stephen Hyatt, Leander F. Townsend, Marian Carpenter, and Darwin Carpenter began a suit for injunction against Emery A. Storrs, laying damages at \$5,000.

Patrick Carmody brought suit for \$2,000 against John Connors.

Otto Klipp sued W. Seeg and William Hahne for \$1,600.

The Sinclair & Atkins Company began a suit against Robert Peacock, James A. Pennifield, and Henry Conly for \$1,900.

Thomas A. Lord, C. A. Oaken, B. Jones, and J. C. Fuller sued Gottlieb Merz for \$2,000.

The Illinois Type Foundry Company sued F. A. Hoffman, jr., for \$900.

William Williams, for the use of Cragin Bros. & Co., began a suit against W. W. Strong and Felix Carpenter, claiming \$1,009.

William Bayne began a suit for \$6,000 against A. G. Scott, for the use of James S. Hargrave, as an action against the State Insurance Company of Missouri for \$2,000; another against the Great Western Insurance Company of New Orleans for a like amount; a third against the People's Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., for a similar sum; a fourth against the Hudson River Insurance Company for \$4,000; a fifth against the Fairfield County Fire Insurance Company of Norwalk, Conn., for \$2,000; also, one against the Penn Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia for \$3,000; another for a like amount against the Exchange Fire Insurance Company of New York; another against the Atlantic and Pacific Insurance Company of Chicago for \$6,000; still another for a like amount against the Lycoming Fire Insurance Company of [illegible] Pa.; [illegible] more against the Provincial Insurance Company of Canada, also for \$2,000; and a last against the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company for \$2,000.

The Commercial Loan Company began a suit against Samuel J. Walker for \$7,500.

William Snyder sued George E. Clark for \$3,000.

The Windsor National Bank brought suit for \$1,560 against J. A. Lee.

Lyman Ellsworth began a suit against A. W. Edwards and T. M. Haines for \$2,000.

Caroline E. Townsend began an action for \$3,500 against the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Reynolds Brothers began an action against C. T. Nash and Richard A. Burke, claiming \$3,000.

George B. Griffin began a suit in trespass against Andrew Schlipp, Martin Madsen, and Henry Peterson, laying damages at \$5,000.

E. R. Cutter brought an action against Moses A. Mayer and W. H. Boomer to recover \$2,000.

E. G. Grubb sued A. McNally, W. H. Bald, and Henry Best for \$1,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

E. F. Thorne began an action for \$1,000 against Frederick Ollendorf, David Walsh, and D. W. Walsh.

Samuel Goldberg and Hyman Cohen, for the use of Morris Emsheim, began an action against the Insurance Company of North America, claiming \$5,000.

THE COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of the estate of John Johnson, his will was proven, and the Court ordered that letters of administration be granted to Hedwig Maria Johnson, upon filing her bond in the sum of \$7,000.

Letters of guardianship were issued to Martin Sherz, as guardian of Catherine E. Wedding et al., minors, under an approved bond of \$600.

The will of Augusta L. White was proven, and letters testamentary were issued to George M. White, under an approved bond of \$20,000.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph Hafner, her will was proven, and the Court ordered that letters of administration be issued to J. H. Hinz, upon filing his bond for \$14,000.

Zdanka Donat was appointed administrator of the estate of Joseph Donat, under an approved bond of \$5,000.

In the matter of the estate of Alfred Smith, grant of administration was given to Alfred Smith, under an approved bond of \$4,000.

Letters of guardianship were issued to William White, under an approved bond of \$2,200, as guardian of Catherine Bilfard et al., minors.

Leave was granted to the guardian of Ira Berry, minor, to lease \$1,200 note secured by mortgage.

THE CALL FOR TODAY.

JUDGE FARWELL—1,026 to 1,050.

THE CALL FOR MONDAY.

JUDGE ROGERS—101, 103, 108, 110, 111, 116, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122 to 132.

JUDGE DUNN—1,895, 235, 1,561, 2,227, and others if reached.

JUDGE GARY—125 to 148, except 126, 139, 133, 134, 136.

JUDGE BOGERS—120 to 140, except 126.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT CONFESSIONS.—Theodore H. Butler, George W. Earhart, and W. M. Crawford v. John Rhodes; \$50, 2854.

Jerson Gary—Erastus B. Treat v. Ira S. Smith, J. G. Williams and S. H. Bingham; Detroit of Bingham and judgment against him for \$447.27.

CIRCUIT COURT—Judge Rogers.—Max Herzog v. Charles M. Smith, jr., John Smith, jr., and Samuel W. Kropf; heard W. W. Thomas; verdict, \$200.

THE "TIMES" AND "SPIRITISM."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The persecutication of concentrated wisdom who presides over the destinies of that intensely-moral dispenser of third-rate wit and city scum yclept the *Times*, is a new convert to "spiritism;" and, ere he has entirely emerged from the shell, he makes the discovery that his new religion needs a radical reforming. He now knows the reason why the advance-guard of Science refuses to "take hold" of the matter; it is not respectable.

This Argus-eyed editor has found out that the greater part of the adherents to Spiritualism have had their breakfasts. He has, it were to wot for the immoderateness of ye editor, he would instate Archimedes, and read frantically through the streets of Chicago, literally yelling Eureka! Eureka!

While we deprecate the humbugs that exist in our ranks, we brand as a falsehood the idea that Spiritualists, as a class, are any worse than other people, or that the sin of any considerable number of them is deragatory to good morals.

And the assertion, that the Social Reform movement is "hariotry" is the result of ignorance occasioned by the men-as-trees-walking state of the editor's vision, which is quite natural, considering the scantiness of his Spiritual birth.

We would inform him that the radical reform is already going on, and, when it is finished, our ranks will be free from humbugs, licentiousness, Grundyism, and every other deleterious element.

If the editor of the *Times* is not satisfied, and cannot rest in his new estate unless in the capacity of dictator, he is at liberty to abandon it at any time, as it can possibly survive without him.

C. W. STEWART.

CHICAGO, March 22, 1874.

How a Senator was "Out" on Dinner.

Senator Nesmith, according to the *Washington Capital*, once underwent the following experience, incident to having received an invitation to dine from Judge Holt:

"Fully equipped according to the law of etiquette, he repaired to the house of the eminent jurist on Capitol Hill, at 7 o'clock p. m. Ringing the door-bell, he in a few minutes was asked for his name, which was given on a neatly-written card done at the National Hotel by the card-writer, and the guest was then conducted across a cold porch into a family, cold parlor. Here he sat, wondering at last it happened that he was among the first guests, and getting chilled to the bone, for it was a very cold night. In a few minutes he was joined by the Judge-Advocate-General in a most extraordinary dinner-dress, consisting of a gown and slippers,—the last very much down at the heel. The chilliness of the room seemed to be increased by the entrance of the host, who is generally a very cold man, but on this occasion seemed to be the North Pole. After a few minutes' conversation the host invited his shivering guest into the library, where a warm fire made them more comfortable. For an hour the two discussed the condition of the Union, but Nesmith saw no guests arriving and heard no rattling of dishes, or rather no preparations for a feast. From 8 till 9 they dwelt principally on our foreign relations, and yet no dinner. From 9 till 10 the conversation on domestic and social matters, and yet no dinner. Nesmith, who had all his life been dining at noon, had abstained on this day, and now found himself hungry enough to eat his host. He could not help thinking, while looking at the Judge-Advocate-General, that he would like to take a little Holt on the half-shell or Holt in a roast, or better yet, Holt baked and basted. Eleven o'clock came, and while Nesmith tried his best to take the frost seemed to draw within his belt, and might have been taken for a bronze statue but for the impossibility of 'Yes' and 'No' that dropped out at times like three-pennies from a nail machine.

"In the midst of a spasmodic effort at a sentence from Nesmith, Judge Holt suddenly got up and said solemnly: 'Senator, you must excuse me, but I have an engagement.' Nesmith jumped up with as much alacrity as his weakness would permit and staggered out. The Judge accompanied him to the front door, and when bidding him 'Good night' said:

"I hope, Senator, you will not forget our little dinner-party for to-morrow night.'

"'Holy Moses!' cried Nesmith, faintly, 'I thought it was to-night.'"

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

100 THIRD-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; also, rooms for gents' lodging; terms low; \$5 to \$6 per week, with use of piano; day-boarders, \$4.50.

286 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM and room of two, also, parlor, first floor, and single room, second floor; board if desired.

720 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; also, a side room to rent, with board; at low rates.

West Side.

276 AND 278 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CORNER of Sixth.—First-class board for gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE family; large rooms, well furnished; terms moderate; references exchanged.

Hotels.

CITY HOTEL, SIXTEENTH AND STATE-STS.—A few gentlemen rooms, with board, at low prices.

WEBSTER HOUSE, CORNER DESPLAINES AND Fourth-sts.—\$3 per week; transient board, \$1 per day; meals, 25 cents; lodging, 15 cents.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A LADY IN A RESPECTABLE Christian family where they are an other boarders, South Side, between Twenty-fourth and Thirty-first-sts.; preferred where there is no children. Address W. F. P., Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, CROCKERY, Glass and Plated ware, at auction, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 10 and 12 Randolph-st. WILES LONG & CO.

FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, AND WHAT-not, at auction, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 a. m., at 48 and 50 Randolph-st. WILES, MORSE & CO., 48 and 50 Randolph-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY WILLISTON & GARLICK, ROOM 16 Nixon Building, northeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

WEST SIDE.

Cash frame house and lot to be sold on Seeley-av., within block of Madison-st. Call at once.

Good frame house and lot on corner Monroe and Hermosa-sts.

Cheap house and lot on Artesian-av.

Corner lot on Ogden-av. and Centre-av.

Brown front, with all modern conveniences, on Monroe-st., near Robey-st.

Brown front, with all modern conveniences, on Monroe-st., near Robey-st.

Cheap lots on Seeley-av., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts.

All the above conveniently to one or more lines of street-cars.

FOR SALE—CHOICE DWELLINGS—

Forrest-av., near Douglas-place.

Two-story and basement marble-fronts, Forrest-av.

Just and quit water Grosshaust, Forrest-av.

fully completed, ready for the furniture.

This is the best location in the city, and the most positive bargains on this avenue can't badly but make it one of the best investments.

In a word, we have the choice of the best investments in the city.

Apply to GALLAGHER, CAMPBELL & CO.'S

Or at McLAUGHLAN, CAMPBELL & CO.'S

Terms easy.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN AND ON easy terms—

Lot 25 feet front, on South Park-av.

Lot 25 feet, and front, and \$25.50, west front, on Park-av.

Lot 25 feet, west front, on Indiana-st.

Lot 25 feet, west front, on Indiana-st.

Also 100 feet front on Indiana-st., between Sixty-first and Sixty-second-sts., only two blocks from the South Park and only fifteen minutes from the depot in Englewood.

Apply to the owner, on the premises, or to

W. H. FARLIN, 8 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST CORNER OF KENWOOD—corner and Forty-seventh-st.; 14 by 124 corner Walnut-st. and Thirty-seventh-st. No cash payment required of responsible parties. Apply to WARD & BRAINARD, 92 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—600 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUNDED by State, Halsted, Twenty-ninth and Thirty-eighth-sts., prices \$200 to \$500 each. Apply to the owner, ALBERT CRANE, 118 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES—NEAR BLUE ISLAND-av., on Twenty-fourth-st.; on monthly payments; the cheapest in the market. WILLIAM H. WING & FARLIN, 8 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WEST-ern-av., between Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-sts. Apply to WING & FARLIN, 8 East Washington-st., Room 4. Also a block of garden if required. Inquire at 158 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—NO. 26 PARK-AV., EAST OF WOOD-lawn-av., Hyde Park; 10 rooms, modern improvements, good barn; terms easy. MEAD & COE, 115 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE 2-STORY FRAME BUILDING with engine, boiler, shafting, &c., and machinery for planing, re-saw, &c. Address or call at 56 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THE VERY BEST HOUSES on West Side; 2-story, stone front, French roof, brownstone trimmings, all improvements, and in perfect order; one 11-inch front; the other 12 feet front; for residence or easier terms than any property in the District; one block east of the Union Park and Ashland-av. cars. Inquire of owner, 56 Fifth-av., Room 4.

FOR SALE—BROWN FRONT AND BASEMENT BRICK house, newly-frescoed, modern improvements, all in perfect order; good barn; 8-foot front. Inquire on premises, 1,000 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY MOSES & MAGILL, 77 CLARK-ST.

Cheap, \$3,000, \$1,000 cash, balance to suit purchaser; 2-story frame; Salina, between front brick. Cheap, \$3,000, \$1,000 cash, balance to suit purchaser; 2-story frame; Salina, between front brick.

FOREIGN.

Conflicting Reports Concerning the Battle Near Bilbon.

The British Government Will Not Release the Fenian Prisoners.

A Resolution to Declare a Form of Government Defeated in the French Assembly.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 27.—Marshal Serrano, in a dispatch to the War Office, says his losses in the engagement yesterday were 188 killed and wounded. His troops maintain all the positions they captured from the Carlists. The Insurgents having massed, he relinquished his intention of carrying the town of Pedro Abranto, till the movement now being performed by his right wing is completed.

BAYONNE, March 27.—Dispatches from Carlist sources, dated Durango yesterday, claim successes for the Insurgents in the two days' fighting with Marshal Serrano.

MADRID, March 27.—The battle of Thursday before Bilbon lasted thirteen hours. The latest dispatches from Marshal Serrano are very hopeful. Sixteen heavy guns were in good position for an attack on Pedro Abanto on Friday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 27.—The rowing of the Oxford crew to-day, showed continued improvement, and their chances of success brightened considerably. The betting this evening is about even.

LONDON, March 28—5:30 a. m.—The weather this morning is favorable for the event of the day—the University boat race.

LONDON, March 27.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Anderson asked how many Fenian convicts were still undergoing sentence, where imprisoned, and whether the Government was, or was not, of the opinion that the time had come for their release.

Mr. Cross, Home Minister, replied that the total number was sixteen. Two were now undergoing sentence for the Manchester murder, but none for the Clerkenwell outrage. Two others were under sentence of imprisonment for fifteen years, one for seven years, and eleven, who had been soldiers, were sentenced for life, having been convicted of supplying arms to, and otherwise assisting, insurgents. They were distributed as follows: Three were in England, eight in one part of Australia, and two in another, and three in Ireland.

Mr. Cross concluded by declaring that the Government had no intention of interfering with the execution of their sentences. This announcement was received by the House with cheers.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 27.—In the Assembly to-day, M. Dahirel, a Monarchist, moved that the Assembly take a vote on the 1st day of July, to decide the future form of government of France. He urged that it was impossible to make a constitution without first settling the question whether France was to be a Monarchy or a Republic.

The motion caused great excitement in the Chamber, and a heated debate ensued. M. De Kerdrel and the Duke De Broglie spoke against the motion, and it was rejected by 330 to 258.

CRIME.

Murder in Jasper County, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia, March 27.—The trial of Henry Lorenzen and Anna Lorenzen, in the Jasper County District Court, for the murder of Andrew Schuman, in March, 1872, came to an end today. The jury, after being out forty hours, came into Court this morning, and returned a verdict, finding Henry Lorenzen guilty of manslaughter. The elder Lorenzen, the father of Henry, then pleaded guilty to manslaughter. Mrs. Lorenzen was discharged. The two men will be sentenced next Wednesday. The parties were all residents of this county. In March Schuman, the three Lorenzens, and Hans Freese started West in wagons, to Jasper County. Schuman was murdered and his body thrust through the ice of the Skunk River. Nothing was ever heard of the tragedy until Freese, who was in jail in this city for horse-stealing, turned State's evidence, and it was upon his evidence that the Lorenzens were convicted.

An Absconding Pension Agent.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—Several months since Pension-Agent H. C. Bennett disappeared mysteriously. It was then stated that his accounts were all right. Further examination of his books shows a defalcation to a large amount. The examination is not concluded, and the precise amount is not known.

Murderers Executed in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 27.—Two colored men were hanged in Sumter to-day, and a white man in Abbeyville, for murder. Since reconstruction, murder has become as common as larceny before. Several other murderers are to be hanged in a few weeks.

Discharged from Arrest.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Joab Lawrence, who has been in the custody of the Sheriff, under the warrant of Gov. Dix, for his extradition to Michigan, has been discharged from arrest.

Alleged Defalcation.

BRADFORD, Vt., March 27.—C. P. Wright, Teller of the Bradford Savings Bank and Trust Company, whose sudden disappearance and subsequent arrest at Pottsdam, N. Y., caused so much excitement here, is now believed to have been guilty of robbing the bank and attempting to burn the building to conceal the crime.

Justifiable Homicide.

MEMPHIS, March 27.—Lavera, the Vicksburg "local," who killed Calkin yesterday, has been acquitted.

Forged Orders for Drugs.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—Several wholesale drug houses have received lately extensive orders for drugs from Waco, Texas, which prove forgeries. The total amount is about $100,000, but the forgeries were discovered before the goods reached their destination, and are being returned to shippers.

FIRES.

At Kalamazoo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 27.—At 5 p. m. today a fire consumed the depot of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad. Loss, $6,000. Two hydrants burst, which crippled the water-works, but the firemen did splendid work in saving the adjoining buildings. The fire is said to have originated in a defective chimney.

At Linwood, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., March 27.—The extensive tannery of R. Alshacker & Co., at Linwood, Portage County, burned yesterday, together with 800 cord of tan-bark. The loss is $15,000; insured for $5,000.

At Rantoul, Ill.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 27.—A disastrous fire occurred at Rantoul, Ill., about midnight last night. Seven wooden business buildings were burned, in which Bous, Darnell, Martin, Bohner, Collison, Richards, and Boggleman were the sufferers. Bois was insured in the Ætna. Most of the others were uninsured.

At Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—The extensive chemical works of Chappel Bros., Cross street, near Covington street, consisting of a large three-story brick and two frame structures, burned to-night. Estimated loss, $150,000; insurance, $120,000.

At Port Henry, N.Y.

NEW YORK, March 27.—A fire last night destroyed a large portion of the business part of Port Henry, N. Y. The loss aggregates $80,000; insurance about half. The village had no fire apparatus and no water available. Several persons were injured.

How to End a Suit for Breach of Promise.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Married, at the residence of the bride's father, at 9 o'clock on the evening of March 19, by Elder Marshall, Mr. George Lewis, of Monroe, Mich., to Miss Maggie E., daughter of E. G. Errington, Esq., of this city. The wedding is the happy finale of the breach-of-promise suit mentioned in the *Courier-Journal* some weeks ago, pending in the court of Monroe, Mich., in which Miss Errington claimed damages in a large sum. Mr. Lewis arrived from Michigan to-day at 11 o'clock, and, after an interview with the lady and her friends, a license was procured, and the wedding came off to-night in the presence of a few select friends of the family. The ceremony, as performed by Elder Marshall, was very impressive, and all parties seemed to be in the best spirits at the auspicious occasion.

CASUALTIES.

The Crescent City Disaster.

Second Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—The survivors of the Crescent City disaster arrived in this city at 12 m., on the City of Vicksburg, with the body of Pilot Ostrander, who was so disfigured as to be totally unrecognizable by his friends here. An interview with the Second Engineer, who is among the survivors, is to the effect that the boiler had been blown out only three hours before the disaster occurred, and everything about the engine was in perfect working order. The prevailing opinion of river men, generally, is to the effect that there is some undiscovered impurity generated by the union of Ohio and Mississippi water, which, introduced into the boiler under certain circumstances, produces explosion, as all the explosions on the Mississippi for the past sixteen years have occurred below Cairo, and at a time when the Ohio was rising.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 27.—The officers of the steamer Capital City, which arrived from below at midnight, report that the bodies of Mrs. Ostrander, Mr. Mundy, and a boy about 14 years old, with red hair, had been found near the wreck of the Crescent City, and were awaiting instructions from their friends. Capt. Goode, who went down on the Future City, last night, will take charge of them.

Fatal Gas Explosion.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 27.—One man was fatally, and three others were seriously, injured by the explosion of gas in a street sewer this morning.

Four Persons Burned to Death in a New York Tenement-House.

From the New York World, March 26.

Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Irwin while patrolling his post discovered smoke and flames issuing from the basement of the four-story tenement-house on Third avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-first and One Hundred and Forty-second streets. He at once gave orders to the hook-and-ladder company on the next block below. No time was lost in getting to the burning house, but the rimber of which it was built was being rapidly enveloped with the flames. The house was one of a row of three frame tenements and gave shelter to eight families, numbering over forty persons. The inmates had by this time been fully aroused, and in their night-dresses had rushed frantically to the windows shouting and imploring for aid. Some of them on the first floor jumped from the windows into the street, while others were preparing to drop on the shed over the stores in the burning house. So rapidly did the flames advance that by the time the engines had arrived the two lower stories of the building were enveloped in flames. All retreat was thus cut of from the staircases, and the inmates were forced to await the placing of the truck ladders to relieve them. A fire-escape had been erected at the rear of the house but it could not be used, as no ladder had been attached to it. The firemen succeeded in getting as far as the second story of the building by placing handkerchiefs over their faces, and they rescued the families that lived on that and the floor above. In the meantime Capt. Rollins, of the Thirty-third Precinct, arrived on the ground with a squad of police and effectually aided the firemen in their work of rescue. The building in which the fire originated was occupied as follows: The first floor by Charles Drew as a lager-beer saloon, and William Hollenwood, as a harness-store; the second and third floors by Charles Knopp, Mr. Hessler, Michael Burns, Charles Drew; and the fourth floor by Mrs. Mason and Thomas Burns, with their families. All had been rescued with the exception of the Burns family, which lived on the southeast corner of the fourth floor of the building, consisting of Thomas Burns, aged 38; his wife, Mary, aged 34; and their children, Annie, aged 12; Bessie, aged 7; Thomas, aged 5; and Michael, an infant, aged 3 years. Burns, with his eldest and youngest children, Annie and Michael, escaped, but the rest of the family were consumed in the building. As soon as the fire was extinguished, Capt. Rollins and his men, with the aid of the Fire Department, began a search for the bodies among the ruins. About 8 o'clock the body of Mrs. Burns was taken from the ruins, nearly burned to a crisp, with arms and feet completely burned off, and was totally unrecognizable. Shortly afterwards fragments of the bodies of the children were discovered, which were carefully boxed and were taken to the Station-House. The search was then discontinued, and Coroner Miller was notified. Later in the day the search was continued by Michael Fox, the brother-in-law of the dead woman, with a few neighbors. Coroner Miller will hold an inquest to day. Nearly all the inmates of the house were either scorched or burned, and several children were rather severely burned about the hands and feet. Much sympathy is expressed for Burns, who is a moulder at the Mott Iron Works. The writer saw him yesterday at the house of Fox, her brother-in-law, in One Hundred and Thirtieth street, with the two children rescued. Although much overcome with his affliction, he told the writer of the incidents of the night. He said: "I was awakened by my wife, who got out of bed and went into the kitchen, to see if she could ascertain the cause of the noises she heard. She then cried out that the house was on fire. I immediately got up and went to a small window that looked out of my bed-room into the adjoining house. I broke the window and called to my wife to bring my eldest child, Annie, to me, which she did, and I passed her on the roof. The youngest child, Michael, was then passed out to me, and I handed him to his sister. The smoke by this time grew suffocating, and my wife then went to bring the other children. When she had been gone a few minutes she cried out, 'Tom, you're gone.' I called to her, and receiving no answer endeavored to find my way through the blinding smoke and pitchy darkness to the kitchen, which was at the rear of the house, but the smoke drove me back. I knew then that my wife had been suffocated. I then got out on the roof of the house, and hailed to the firemen to put up a ladder to take us off. They paid no attention to me, and as the flames began to crackle up to the roof of the house on which I was standing, I went over to the next office and found my way through the scuttle and down the staircase into the street, into which the people were then moving their furniture. With my two children I went over to Mr. Key's house, a friend of mine in One Hundred and Second street, in my undershirt and drawers, which were covered with blood from the wounds on my hand, which had been cut by the glass of the window I broke." Burns is severely burned in the hands, legs, and face, his eyebrows being comple ely burned away. The eldest g.l, Annie, is slightly burned, and the youngest child escaped entirely unhurt. The burned buildings were owned by Henry Libbs, whose loss is estimated as $12,000; fully insured.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—For the Northwest, northwesterly winds possibly veering to southeasterly, low temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 28—1 a. m.

Stat'ns.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Rain.	Weather.
Breckin'dg	30.25	11	N. W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Cairo	30.28	34	N. E., fresh.	.94	Clearing up.
Chicago	30.11	24	N. W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.17	27	N. W., brisk	.10	Cloudy.
Cleveland	30.02	22	W., fresh.	.02	Fair.
Cheyenne	30.01	23	S., fresh.	.....	Fair.
Detroit	30.07	25	N. W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Duluth	30.05	12	N. W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Davenport	30.24	30	N. W., brisk	.....	Clear.
Denver	30.09	43	N. E., fresh.	.....	Fair.
Keokuk	30.09	37	W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Keokuk		34	W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
La Crosse	30.22	28	N. W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Leavenw'th	30.30	38	N. W., light.	.....	Clear.
Ft. Garry	30.13	4	N. W., fresh.	.....	Fair.
Ft. Gibson	30.34	39	N., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Marquette	29.97	20	Calm.	.....	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.13	27	N. W., brisk	.....	Clear.
Omaha	30.28	32	Calm.	.....	Clear.
Pembina	30.26	1	Calm.	.....	Clear.
Toledo	30.09	33	W., fresh.	.....	Clear.

A ST. LOUIS PROJECT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 27.—The Committees of the Merchants' Exchange and Board of Trade, appointed to consider the subject of direct trade with Brazil and the establishment of a line of steamers between New Orleans and Rio Janeiro, held a joint session to-day, and passed a resolution heartily approving the project, but declining to indorse any particular company or organization.

ALBANY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 26.—CATTLE—Market tame but steady; supply equal to that of last week. Market quoted 5@6 c. Choice steers, $7.25.

MILCH COWS—Dull at a decline of $5 per head. The demand for working oxen is fair at 6@6½c, ranging from 1,400 to 1,800 lbs.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts limited; good Eastern in demand; prices steadily advanced ½c to ¾c for common to fair; 6¼@7c for fair to good; 7½@8c for extra.

POLITICAL.

(Continued from the First Page.)

lectures administered them by their constituents, changes are expected. The tactics of the Dawes men now are to work steadily until they can increase this 94 by 10, which will give them a majority of the Republicans in the Hoar. Then they can with justice, call on the House party to yield. At present it is not easy to see how they can get this 10. Hoar has really lost but one vote, and he was a Jewell Representative, a Butler man. The Democrats stand firm. The voting is beginning to lose its interest. The crowds were sensibly less than those of yesterday. Dawes won one from Sanford and one from Hoar, and lost one. Pierce has lost two,—one a complimentary vote to Pierce, and one absentee. Curtis gained one from Verny, and lost one to Banks. Adams remained at the same figures, and Banks gained one.

[To the Associated Press.]

BOSTON, Mass., March 27.—The Joint Convention of the Legislature balloted to-day for a United States Senator, as follows: Dawes, 95; Hoar, 76; Curtis, 74; Adams, 15; Banks, 7; ex-Mayor Pierce, 2; Washburn and Whittier, 1 each; absent, 8.

Election at Mason, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., March 27.—Mason, Ingham County, elects a Citizens' ticker over the Republican by an average majority of 92.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., March 27.—In the Senate, this afternoon, the contested-election case came up for decision, the question being whether George Weimer was elected Treasurer of State. It was decided in the negative by the unanimous vote of the Senate.

A vote was then taken on the question whether Jesse Welsh was elected to said office, and resulted in the affirmative by a unanimous vote.

MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 27.—The *Appeal's* Jackson special says the Mississippi Senate today killed the bill taking from the Judges the authority to set aside excessive judgments of juries; also the bill imposing a privilege-tax on insurance companies.

The bill postponing the election of Congressmen until the general election next year passed. The State Funding bill passed.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 27.—Both the Freeman and Irwin Railroad bills were defeated in the Senate last evening. Bailey's bill, which was accepted as a substitute, comes up to-day. The Assembly has defeated the bill to abolish the militia of the State.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The Erie Railroad Troubles.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 12.—This afternoon there was much excitement over reports from the labor troubles at the Susquehanna Depot, on the Erie Railway, in this State. Maj.-Gen. Osborne, commander of the Ninth Division of the National State Guards, received the following telegram from the Governor of Pennsylvania:

HARRISBURG, March 27, 1874.

To Maj.-Gen. R. E. Osborne, Wilkesbarre:

There is a riot in the Susquehanna Depot. You will probably receive an order to move your division promptly. What ammunition will you need, and what else will you require?

(Signed) J. F. HARTRANFT.

Since the above telegram was received, the militia have put their batteries in readiness, and the men, in full uniform, are marching in the streets of this city and Pittston, holding themselves ready for any emergency. Gen. Osborne received another telegram from the Governor this evening, saying that the ammunition had been forwarded to this place, and will arrive to-morrow morning. But the riotous demonstrations are subsiding, but that the railroad strikers are in possession of all the trains, and that if they hold out to-morrow it will be necessary for the division to move at once.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., March 27.—The strike of the Erie Railway employes at the Susquehanna Depot has nearly suspended through travel.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The freight hands of the Erie Railway, now on a strike, held a meeting to-night, and resolved to accept the terms offered by the Company. They will resume work to-morrow.

Strike of English Miners.

LONDON, March 28—6 a. m.—The coal-miners of Staffordshire, to the number of 12,000, have struck work.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Yesterday there was reported at Police Headquarters the stealing by a me thief, last week, of $75 worth of silverware from Trinity Church.

Last evening Officer Laffin arrested a citizen of Woodstock, H. G. Rich by name, for trying to entice young girls to go to a bagnio with him.

Mr. William D. Moss, residing at No. 595 Archer avenue, while alighting from his wagon, slipped and fell, breaking his left arm below the elbow. He was taken home and cared for.

The officers and men of the First Precinct go into their new quarters on Pacific avenue today. It is needless to say they are all happy at the idea of leaving the barn they have occupied since the fire.

Frail but not very fair Mollie Dwyer was arrested last evening for purloining from W. H. Gray $10. Although she did not relish the idea, she was furnished lodgings at the Armory for the night.

A very pretty, bright little girl was found on the street last evening by an officer, and taken to the Armory. She gave name as Ada Griffin, but could not tell where she lived. She is about 7 years old, and her sweet, childish ways won every one's heart who saw her. About a quarter past 1 last night, Ada's mother went to the Armory, and was overjoyed to find her.

A handsome family equipage came into collision with an Indiana avenue car at the junction of Wabash avenue and Eighteenth street yesterday morning. The result was disastrous to both vehicles, the former going to pieces, and the latter had to be switched back to the barn for repairs. The drivers on the Indiana avenue line should not drive so rapid and recklessly. Happily there was no one injured by the disaster.

Quite a large meeting was held last night at No. 375 Larrabee street, in the Seventeenth Ward, Charles Sporn being called to the chair. The following delegates were elected to represent the ward in the Convention, which meets Monday at Svea Hall: Godelrich Boyer, John Rheinwold, Thomas Kelley, Chas. Sporn, and Louis Kaster. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and general harmony prevailed upon all the questions that came up for discussion.

About a week ago Capt. Hammond, a well-known citizen of this city, started for the East with the dead body of his wife and some baggage. Accompanying him was his sister-in-law and a stranger, whom no one seems to know. Yesterday the unknown came back for the baggage and the authorities were asked to remove the body from the Ft. Wayne depot, which seems to be as far as Capt. Hammond got them. The friends of the late lamented feel very much in the dark for information concerning him or his whereabouts.

Lightning does sometimes strike twice and even three times in the same place. A poor German woman, who resides at 390 West Van Buren street, lost her husband about two months ago, and shortly after two of her children died. She had one left, and it is needless to say that she was very much attached to the little thing,—it was but 2 years old,—and became very much frightened when it sickened last Monday. Yesterday morning the doctor pronounced it out of danger, and the poor woman went out to work with a lighter heart than she has carried for many a day. She does washing for a living, and is in destitute circumstances, and it is a sad commentary on our public charities that, and it not been for the kindnes and generosity of some members of the demi-monde, she would have been unable to provide the attendance and comforts her child needed. As before stated, the child was pronounced out of danger when the mother left home. Judge, then, of her grief on returning to find that while she has gone the little one had died. She could not bear up under the blow and fainted. When she came to, she began raving, and it is feared she will go mad. The case is one that deserves the pity and aid of every one.

A FURNITURELESS HOTEL.

Hearing that the new proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel had been cast in the shadow of the same cloud that overhung Gardner & Hodges, the former lessees, a reporter of THE TRIBUNE last evening called at the hotel, corner of State and Washington streets, to learn the facts in the case, and obtained from Mr. Samuel Rogers, who is connected with the house, the following statement:

After Gardner & Hodges were thrown into bankruptcy, some two months since, Messrs. Roland & Swift leased the house from Gen. Stewart, and opened it as the Metropolitan. The former proprietors had furnished the whole house with handsome furniture bought from A. L. Hale & Bros., and agreeing to pay for it a fancy price. This furniture Roland & Swift wished to buy from the above firm and keep in the house, as it had been manufactured expressly for this house.

To this arrangement there was one drawback. Hale Bros. wanted from Roland & Swift the same price for the furniture that Gardner & Hodges had agreed to pay. To this proposition the latter demurred, but offered to pay whatever three appraisers, chosen from prominent hotel men in the city, should judge to be equitable. Three sets of appraisers did carefully inspect the furniture and pass their opinion on the value of it. Among them were old hotel men like Messrs. Ben Miller, of the Sherman, Frank Wentworth, late of "Brown's," and others equally well known. While negotiations for the purchase of the furniture were going on, and without any warning, about 7 last evening, Constables and Deputies were sent by A. L. Hale & Bros., and in a short time the Metropolitan was without chair, table, bedstead, or many of the other things necessary to a well-regulated hotel. The proprietors stated that they would be again in running order within forty-eight hours.

The above is, of course, an ex-parte statement, and undoubtedly Messrs. Hale have their version of the story, but it does seem very hard and unjust that the boarders of the hotel should be stopped in the middle of their supper, and told to eat, a la Digger Indian, from the floor, for the table "was wanted," or that others who had retired early should be told to camp out, for their bedstead and spring-mattress was sought by the relentless Constable.

PICTURES OUT OF THE CENSUS.

Prof. Walker's Lecture at New Haven --What the Statistical Atlas Will Show--How He Who Runs May Read the Census--Interesting Facts and Figures -- Statistics Without Tears.

New Haven (March 19) Correspondence of the New York Evening Post.

Prof. Francis A. Walker closed the notable series of popular scientific lectures given this winter by President Porter and the professors of the Sheffield Scientific School by an interesting exhibit and explanation of the various statigraphic maps and charts he has been preparing during the last year for his forthcoming Statistical Atlas. This atlas, it will be remembered, was authorized by the act of March 3, 1873, to illustrate more completely than was attempted in the first publication of the ninth census the results of that enumeration. It will contain about fifty plates, and will show to the eye, by a number of ingenious and original methods of delineation, the meaning of the dreary columns of figures which fill the three bulky volumes. Gen. Walker selected twenty-four of these charts for representation and explanation this evening.

Prefacing his remarks with the observation that midway between the two greatest studies of man—himself and his race—was the study of his country, he proceeded at once to the exposition of the charts as they were projected on a large screen by the stereopticon. The first shown was a hypsometric sketch of the United States, showing by a gradation of shade the inequalities of its surface. Along the Atlantic coast and following the Mississippi River to the mouth of the Ohio lay the part of the country which had an average elevation of less than 600 feet above the sea. This strip of land contained between 12,000,000 and 14,000,000 of our 38,000,000 of people. If we add the second grade, including all portions attaining a less altitude than 800 feet, we include fourteen-fifteenths of our whole population. West of an irregular line nearly following the 100° west of Greenwich, we have an elevation of 2,000 feet or over. This line is the probable limit of dense settlement forever, as it is at present. The stoppage of immigration at this point is not accidental, but due to natural causes.

POPULATION AND PRODUCTIONS.

Passing rapidly over charts showing the distribution of heat and rain, he threw upon the screen a striking map of the great river systems. These he grouped into four general divisions: the Atlantic, North Lake, Mississippi, and Pacific. The Atlantic basin, with an area of 297,397 square miles, held a population of 14,207,455 souls; the North Lake, with an area of 193,017, contained 4,529,206; the Mississippi, with an area of 1,643,827, held 19,111,804; and the Pacific, with an area of 896,766, only 839,510, or less than one to the square mile. Of the tobacco raised in the United States, nearly 60 per cent grew in the Ohio basin of the Mississippi system. The South Atlantic system produced three-fourths of all our rice. Almost all our cotton comes from the Lower Mississippi basin, with a population of 3,500,000. The more northern States lead in wheat, the Upper Mississippi system yielding one-third of the aggregate amount, while the Ohio basin gives one-fourth.

THE CENTRE OF THE NATION.

The use of steam and water power in the different systems was next treated, and then the lecturer considered the maps illustrating the distribution of the population of the country. The reproduction upon the screen of this map of the United States is one of the beauty of the engraved copy. But enough was deciphered to give the audience a general idea of where our people "most do congregate." On this map was a star—that star of empire which westward, &c.—showing the centre of population in 1870, the point where, assuming the country to be a plane and each inhabitant as of equal weight, the area thus loaded would balance. Prof. Hilgard, of the Coast Survey, made a series of computations a few years ago to determine the westward movements of the population, and fixed the centre for 1870 at 83 deg. 39 min. west, being an advance from the centre at 1860 of 46 miles. The advances in the two preceding decades were 82 and 54 miles respectively. The determination as made by Gen. Walker fully verifies these calculations, the two results differing from one to three minutes—a discrepancy accounted for by the slightly different methods pursued. Gen. Walker places the centre at 83 deg. 35 min. 7 sec. west and 39 deg. 12 min. north.

This is about fifty miles east by north of Cincinnati, in the northwest corner of Highland County, O. The favored village should now find out who is its central man and send him to the Centennial, where, beyond a doubt, he would be the centre of attraction.

THE UNDEVELOPED WEST.

A map of the country west of the 100th meridian was next exhibited, showing how insignificant were all the settlements in comparison with the vast tracts of untamed land. A few streaks and dots of shading represented all that immigration had as yet reclaimed from the great wilderness of prairie, swamp, and mountain. One of the chief hindrances to a ready settling in this part of our land was here shown by a map of the Indian reservations and ranges. These homes and hunting-grounds were portrayed in a most effective way, and greatly interested the audience. The determination has been made, we understand, from original sources and best official information, and will add great value to the atlas.

One of the most suggestive maps of the collection was next exhibited, showing the birth-rate of the country; that is, the number of children born each year to every 1,000 inhabitants. The greatest ration was seen to be along the Western frontier, while the more "civilized" portions of the nation made but a sorry showing. The effects of social conditions, crowded cities, high prices, extravagant land, fashion, &c., on the increase of population were briefly discussed. "In general," said the Professor, "where population is densest, the birth-rate is lowest."

RATIO OF THE SEXES.

Turning now to charts of another description, Gen. Walker paid a high compliment to the Rev. Mr. Wines, Secretary of the Illinois Board of Charities, who, he said, had revolutionized the system of statigraphic representation by the invention of a new method of illustration. The lecturer proceeded to explain this system by a series of figures, showing the ratio of the aggregate male and female inhabitants of the country, and of each State, between each decade of life, to the aggregate population of all ages. These ratios having been computed from the tables of population and mortality, are represented by ordinates, extending from a perpendicular, which correspond in length to the greatness of the ratio. The ordinates for the male ratios are measured to the left of the perpendicular, and those for the female ratios to the right. The lowest ordinates represent those under ten, and so on up to the limit of life. This method of delineation shows instantly the relative magnitude of the ratios, and consequently the fraction of the male and female population comprehended by each decade of life. The figure representing the aggregate population for instance, is shaped like a roof with a double pitch, the higher part steep, the lower part spreading rapidly to a broad base. This, of course, results from the large proportion of children and the gradual thinning by death of the grown population. The figure representing deaths by consumption bulges out a little below the middle, as the years between 20 and 40 contain most of the deaths from this disease. The figures representing peculiarly children's complaints look like an inverted T, with those showing the peculiar maladies of old age resemble a waterspout, or an umbrella blown inside out.

OTHER MATTERS.

Gen. Walker showed several series of these charts, representing, among other facts, the distribution by age and sex of deaths from consumption, pneumonia, fevers, nervous disorders, etc., in every state, and also the percentage of the blind, deaf and dumb, insane and idiotic in each decade and sex, by States. The large excess of blindness among males, as shown by these charts, he ascribed to their greater exposure to the glare of the sun, the dangers of the mine, the factory and the 'prog-ship, from which the women were protected. "The majority of the insane," continued the speaker, "are women; but, gentlemen, you have no cause for congratulation,—the greater portion of idiots are men."

Returning to the former system of delineation, Gen. Walker showed the localities most favorable to consumption and to malarial diseases, then in rapid succession, the distribution of illiteracy in the aggregate population and in the white male over 21, the chosen sections of the principal foreign portions of our population, the relative per capita taxation of the different sections of the country and the corn and cotton-growing regions. Two-thirds of the Irish are east of Buffalo, while two-thirds of the Germans are west of that meridian; the Welsh are always to be found underground in the mines; the Canadians in the forests, the sawmills, the carpenters' shops, and wherever there is wood; the Swedes are, by an inesnce, farmers, and for this reason are particularly sought after by railroad corporations. The great Chinese avalanche has not yet fallen. Less than 300 Celestials have crossed the Rocky Mountains to become house servants, and so small are their numbers even on the Pacific Coast, that it is hard to represent them truthfully on our density maps.

Those who listened to Prof. Walker will eagerly await the atlas of which these "pictures" form a part. Many of the most striking features of the work were not presented, all the copy not having passed as yet from the engraver's hands. The atlas will probably be published before July.

PERSONALS.

LONDON, March 27.—Mr. Watson, President of the Erie Railway Company, sails to-day for New York.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The health of Bishop Cummins, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, is so much impaired that he is compelled to abandon work and leave the city.

M. Berthaldi, the new French Minister, came as passenger to-day on the steamship Amerique.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, March 27.—Steamships Spain, and Trinacia, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Arrived—Steamship Amerique, from Brest.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Arrived—Steamer Java, from Liverpool.

NAVIGATION.

ST. CATHERINES, Ont., March 27.—The schooner Lone Star arrived at Port Dalhousie from Toronto to-day, being the first arrival of the season.

The Ballet at St. Petersburg.

Correspondence London Times.

The second act is one of the prettiest spectacles imaginable—a ball given by the Polish Commander-in-Chief. The orchestra plays the proud, pacing music of the polonaise we have so often heard of late, and the Polish cavaliers in bronze boots, red breeches, blue and red tunics, and tall plumed caps, lead on ladies in smart short blue dresses and boots, and white—must we call them "tights?" The costumes of these dancers are exceedingly pretty, their dancing is admirable, and there is a peculiar and inimitable air and pride and grace in their carriage. The winding procession and resounding march of the *polonaise* over, eight couples dance the *cracovienne*, to the clinking of the cavaliers' spurs, and with a thousand graceful and coquettish intricate twirls. Then comes the mazurka, the real, true Polish mazurka. Who shall describe it? Who can describe a dance, and this least of all? Imagine everything that is most graceful and most pretty of step and attitude; imagine brief waltzes and short promenades broken by the continually recurring mazurka step, and by a dainty stamp of the dancer's foot, and lifting over of one arm and now of another. But you never will imagine it; you must come to St. Petersburg and see it. It was especially beautiful to watch the skill and lightness of one male dancer named Ceschinski, and the perfect ease and training of an old man who waved a handkerchief in his hand as he made his steps, and called down loud applause. He always ended his figure by dropping on one knee and kissing the hem of his partner's blue dress. I was told, and ought to have been glad to hear it, that the very prettiest and most perfect of the female dancers is the mother of seven children, but possibly my informant may merely have practiced a gratuitous piece of cruelty. When at last the dancers passed off the stage there was thundering applause, and loud cries of "*Bis! Bis!*" They showed themselves and went again, but still they will continue louder than ever. "Will they come?" "No, they won't." "Yes! here they are!" and on they came again, and gave us a second pleasure. In no capital of Europe will you hear and see such trained choruses and *corps-de-ballet* as in St. Petersburg, where they are all carefully trained in the Imperial school, which educates at one time 300 ballet girls. Can one imagine an English Government conducting the education of ballet dancers? Yet Russia is a country with tenfold more religious observance in it than England. Truly, extremes meet here, and not in this only.

Aerated Waters.

Consumers of aerated water should be on their guard. In the *British Medical Journal* of Saturday there is a letter from "An eminent Fellow of the Royal Society," on the result of the examination of some artificial aerated waters—soda and seltzer waters—sold in "siphon bottles." This examination disclosed in all cases dangerous contamination with a poisonous metal. There was enough lead in all the waters examined to undermine health. And the *British Medical Journal* remarks on this discovery: "When we examined the ordinary 'aerated mineral waters' of commerce, some time since, we found that they were of the most various composition, and that they only occasionally corresponded with what was implied in their name. A great many of them, too, were made with well-water which was anything but pure, and some of them were dangerously impure."

Disgraceful Mischief.

A disgraceful piece of mischief is reported from Berlin, where some idiot has, it seems, been amusing himself by poisoning a good many of the most valuable animals in the Zoological Gardens. His last victims are six bears, two jaguars, two black panthers, two lions, and a lynx, all of which have died, with the exception of the male jaguar and the female panther. These, however, are not the only losses sustained. Within the last few weeks several valuable carnivora have perished, and their death being attributed to feeding on the flesh of horses possibly suffering from disease. The food given to the animals has since been carefully cooked, so that willful poisoning appears to be the only explanation of the recent deaths among them. The Directors of the Zoological Garden Company have offer a reward of 1,000 thalers for the apprehension of the miscreant.

BIRTHS.

HARVEY—Friday, March 27, Mrs. T. W. Harvey of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GAGE—On the morning of the 27th inst., Fred A., infant son of Lloyd G. and Emma Gage, aged 2 years and 4 months.

Funeral at the residence in Evanston, Saturday, March 28, at 2 p. m.

HERON—On Friday, March 27, Stephen T. Heron, aged 69 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MCNALLY—March 27, Rose, P. McNally, aged 19 years, son of W. T. J. McNally, harness-maker, 315 Twenty-second-st.

Funeral notice to-morrow.

☞ Evening papers please copy.

SOOTHING SYRUP.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures Dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child, it rests the mother.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Monday, March 30, to Thursday, April 2, And SATURDAY MATINEE.

MASANIELLO.

Grand Opera in 5 Acts,

By AUBER, performed by the

LIEDERKRANZ.

HANS BALATKA, Conductor.

With an immense cast, Chorus of Seventy. Orchestra of Forty-five.

NEW COSTUMES. NEW APPOINTMENTS, NEW SCENERY.

POPULAR PRICES—Reserved Seats in Parquette, Dress Circle, and Balcony, $1.50; Admission, $1.00; Gallery, Reserved Seats, $1.00; Gallery, admission, 75 cents. Box Office open to-day.

Librettos in English and German (10 cents) to be had at the Box Office.

THE GREAT ADELPHI.

THIS SATURDAY, AT 2 P. M.,

Great Adelphi Matinee!

ADELPHI POPULAR MATINEE!

ALL THE STARS APPEAR.

HENRY E. PAGE, O'BRADBON, PATTI ROSA, BOYD & SCOTT, The BOY SISTERS, Miss WARREN, The NEW MELODEON SISTER